



# SWAZILAND

---

Report for the year  
1958

*LONDON*

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1959

79859



# CONTENTS

*Page*

## PART I

GENERAL REVIEW . . . . .	1
--------------------------	---

## PART II

<i>Chapter I</i>	POPULATION . . . . .	4
<i>Chapter II</i>	OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANIZATION: Employment . . . . . Wages and Conditions of Employment . . . . . Labour Department . . . . .	5 7 7
<i>Chapter III</i>	PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION: Revenue and Expenditure . . . . . Assets and Liabilities . . . . . Taxation . . . . .	9 11 11
<i>Chapter IV</i>	CURRENCY AND BANKING . . . . .	14
<i>Chapter V</i>	COMMERCE . . . . .	15
<i>Chapter VI</i>	PRODUCTION: Land Utilization . . . . . Agriculture . . . . . Animal Husbandry . . . . . Forestry . . . . . Mining . . . . . Manufacturing Industries . . . . . Co-operative Societies . . . . .	15 17 21 24 25 29 30
<i>Chapter VII</i>	SOCIAL SERVICES: Education . . . . . Public Health . . . . . Housing and Town Planning . . . . . Social Welfare . . . . .	30 33 37 37
<i>Chapter VIII</i>	LEGISLATION . . . . .	37

<i>Chapter IX</i>	JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS:	
	Justice . . . . .	39
	Police . . . . .	43
	Prisons . . . . .	44
<i>Chapter X</i>	PUBLIC UTILITIES AND PUBLIC WORKS:	
	Electricity . . . . .	45
	Water Supplies . . . . .	46
	Buildings . . . . .	47
	Roads . . . . .	49
<i>Chapter XI</i>	COMMUNICATIONS:	
	Air Transport . . . . .	51
	Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	52
<i>Chapter XII</i>	PRESS, FILMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES:	
	Press . . . . .	53
	Films . . . . .	53
	Information Services . . . . .	53
<i>Chapter XIII</i>	LOCAL FORCES . . . . .	54

## PART III

<i>Chapter I</i>	GEOGRAPHY . . . . .	55
<i>Chapter II</i>	HISTORY . . . . .	65
<i>Chapter III</i>	ADMINISTRATION . . . . .	70
<i>Chapter IV</i>	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES . . . . .	73
<i>Chapter V</i>	READING LIST . . . . .	74

## APPENDICES

TABLE OF APPENDICES . . . . .	77
APPENDICES I TO X . . . . .	78

## MAPS

MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL . . . . .	63
SWAZILAND	<i>inside back cover</i>

---

## Frontispiece

His Excellency the High Commissioner greeting the Queen Mother of the Swazi Nation on the occasion of his farewell visit to Swaziland.

(Photograph R. N. Lane)









Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2019 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b31416007>

## PART I

### General Review

Climatically 1958 was a trying year for those engaged in agricultural, forestry and veterinary pursuits. Heavy rain during the summer caused some dislocation of communications: this was followed by an exceptionally dry winter and a further dry spell after the spring rains. The result was that at Pigg's Peak, small patches of pines on shallow soil succumbed to drought; at Usutu Forests there was a severe loss of young plantings; grazing and water supplies for stock deteriorated so much that a large number of animals died from starvation and thirst. The remaining animals were reduced to poor condition and it took several months to get them into a suitable state for export. Butter production, also affected by the dry winter, decreased to a low level during this period and the usual increase in production which follows the spring rains was not as great as in normal years.

A further effect of the dry winter was to increase the fire hazard throughout the Territory and, in fact, large areas were devastated by fires. Notwithstanding the dry and windy conditions, however, it became obvious that precautionary measures (excepting those taken by the larger forestry concerns), propaganda, fire fighting technique and organisation were all woefully deficient. A series of meetings was accordingly set in train with the object of finding remedies.

The world recession in base metals began to affect asbestos mining during the latter months of the year and there was a decrease of some £300,000 in the value of asbestos mined (see Appendix V). With its heavy dependence upon revenue derived from this source the Territory cannot hope to escape the effects of the recession, which focuses attention once again on the need to diversify Swaziland's economy.

After certain initial difficulties the Territory's sugar industry got off to a good start. The first bag of sugar was produced at Big Bend in mid-August, and milling on a commercial scale started about a month later. After satisfying itself as to the quality of the sugar being produced, the South African Sugar Association agreed to the export by Ubombo Ranches of a trial consignment of 1,000 tons of sugar to Rhodesia.

In the north, the Mhlume Company made good progress in clearing and bringing under irrigation the land needed to supply its prospective mill with its requirements of cane. Individual planters made equally good progress in this area and the Swazi Nation cleared the full acreage allocated to it:

the planting of cane is now well in hand.

Government is able to keep in close touch with the needs and aspirations of the Territory's three main communities through meetings held at regular intervals with the Swazi National Council, the European Advisory Council and the Eurafrican Welfare Association. The Swazi National Council meets the Resident Commissioner and senior Government officials annually and contact is maintained through weekly meetings of the Secretary for Swazi Affairs with the Standing Committee of the Council. The European Advisory Council holds formal meetings with Government twice a year with special sessions as and when necessary and a Standing Committee is called when required. The Eurafrican Welfare Association, a relatively recently formed body, has informal meetings with Government at least once a year.

The need for closer consultation between the communities themselves has, however, been apparent for some time and during the year the first step was taken with the holding of a joint meeting of representatives of the National Council and European Advisory Council to study the Territorial Draft Estimates for 1959/60. The meeting was informal and gave those present an opportunity to exchange points of view. It was a successful innovation and similar meetings will be arranged in future.

On an increasing number of occasions Government found it necessary to seek the advice of the Swazi National Council and the European Advisory Council. To facilitate the orderly despatch of business at meetings of the E.A.C., Rules and Orders of the E.A.C. were published as Government Notice 43 of 1958.

An important event was the appointment of a Sociologist, whose function is to make a social survey amongst the Swazi, embracing investigations into the rate and nature of population increase, the system of land holding and methods of land usage in operation, and the extent and effects of labour stabilisation outside Native Area. The object of the survey is to provide the basic social and economic data which are necessary for an understanding of the problems associated with the transition of the Swazi from their traditional way of life to the economic and social requirements of the modern world, data which Government must have if it is to assist effectively in this transition. The Sociologist's field research will continue until March, 1960 and his report should be completed towards the end of the year. This survey has been made possible by a grant of over £6,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

In other respects Colonial Development and Welfare expenditure continued at a high level, some £309,194 being spent during the year on a wide variety of projects (Appendix 1). The Territory's contribution to these projects was £102,000.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Percivale Leisching, G.C.M.G., K.C.C.B., K.C.V.O., and Lady Leisching, paid



a farewell visit to the Territory from the 24th. to the 27th. August. At a parade at Mbabane His Excellency replied to farewell addresses by the Resident Commissioner, the Paramount Chief, and representatives of the European and Eurafrian communities.

A number of distinguished visitors came to the Territory during the year. Of first importance was the visit of Mr. C. J. Alport, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. The opportunity was taken of enabling him to meet as many personalities as possible and of seeing the important development which is taking place in the Territory.

## PART II

### Chapter I : Population

The last four Censuses were taken in the years 1921, 1936, 1946 and 1956 and an examination of the Census figures shows that the population of Swaziland has risen steadily.

The population figures as determined during the 1956 Census are shown below:-

<i>Group</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Europeans . . . . .	3,190	2,729	5,919
Africans . . . . .	110,055	119,689	229,744
Eurafricans . . . . .	699	679	1,378
	113,944	123,097	237,041

The percentage increases over the 1946 figures are as follows:-

(a) Europeans . . . . .	84.9%
(b) Africans (Swazi) . . . . .	26.7%
(c) Eurafricans . . . . .	84.9%

The percentage increases for the 10 year period 1936—1946 were:

(a) Europeans . . . . .	16.8%
(b) Africans (Swazi) . . . . .	18.3%
(c) Eurafricans . . . . .	5.6%

The comparatively large increase in the European population is due to immigration following the recent development within the Territory. There has been an apparent large increase in the Eurafrican population for the period 1946-1956 as compared with the ten year period 1936-1946. This increase is believed to be due to faulty enumeration in the 1946 census and not to any large scale immigration or high birth rate.

Since 1946 the African population has increased by 48,475 persons. The comparative figure for the period 1936-1946 is 27,999. The distribution of the African population by age group in 1956 was:-

Under 1 year . . . . .	10,532
1 year to 6 years . . . . .	43,423
7 years to 12 years . . . . .	42,785
13 years to 17 years . . . . .	24,938
18 years to 50 years . . . . .	88,373
Over 50 years . . . . .	19,693

Analysis of the 1956 Census figures was carried out by the

Bureau of Census and Statistics in the Union of South Africa.

Registration of Births and Deaths is not compulsory for the non-European population. During the year 139 European births and 33 deaths were registered.

The following Immigration and Emigration figures are given with comparative figures for previous years :-

	1956	1957	1958
(i) Immigrants	483	778	949
(ii) Aliens who entered the Territory	70	35	46
(iii) Aliens who left the Territory	21	34	17

In addition to the Aliens residing in the Territory on temporary permits there are 266 Portuguese subjects from Portuguese East Africa temporarily employed in the Public Works Department and other undertakings.

## Chapter II : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

### EMPLOYMENT

The principal occupation in Swaziland is agriculture, including commercial forestry, sugar, citrus and pineapple undertakings. A sugar mill was established during the year at Big Bend in the Stegi District and a large mill is in the course of construction on the property of the Mhlume Sugar Company adjoining the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme.

In the Mining Industry, of which the Havelock Asbestos Mine is the principle concern, prospecting of the coal and iron ore deposits of the Territory continued, but no new mines were established.

It is estimated that the present avenues of employment, including commerce, provide employment for more than 20,000 persons, excluding those working on their own account.



The labour strengths at the principal enterprises on the last day of the year were as follows:—

	<i>Total Labourers</i>	<i>Foreign Labourers</i>
Havelock Asbestos Mine . . .	1,662	1,056
Peak Timbers Ltd. . . . .	2,029	203
Ngonini Estates (Agriculture) .	1,205	—
Usutu Forests . . . . .	1,607	5
Swaziland Irrigation Scheme . .	2,982	493
Mhlume Sugar Company . . .	567	51
Big Bend Sugar Planters . . .	2,063	183
Ubombo Ranches (Sugar) . . .	2,207	816
Swaziland Administration . . .	1,928	108
	<hr/> 16,250	<hr/> 2,912

There is little unemployment in the Territory, indeed, the progressive growth of agricultural, commercial and industrial development has created a competitive labour field resulting in a marked improvement in conditions of employment. During the year 6,909 Swazis were recruited for employment in the gold mines in the Union of South Africa. In addition, it is estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 find employment in agricultural and mining projects bordering the Territory. Some of these go of their own volition and others are illegally recruited and so are denied the safeguards imposed by statutory control of external recruitment referred to below.

The welfare of Swazis working in the Union is taken care of by an Agency for the three High Commission Territories, with headquarters in Johannesburg and sub-agencies in Randfontein and Springs on the Witwatersrand and Welkom in the Orange Free State.

Recruitment of labour for work outside Swaziland is strictly controlled by the Swaziland African Labour Proclamation (No.45 of 1954) and contracts, which may not exceed one year, usually vary from three to nine months. The number of recruiting licences issued are limited and these licences are only granted in cases where Government is satisfied that the working conditions and the arrangements for the welfare of the workers are satisfactory.

No migrant labour is recruited for work within the Territory although a fair number of Africans from the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesias and Nyasaland come into the Territory independently to seek employment as will be seen from the figures given above.

## WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Appendix II shows the rates of wages being paid in typical occupations in principal industries and services.

Wage rates are not at present subject to statutory control but provision exists in the Wage Determination Proclamation (Cap.123 of the Laws of Swaziland) for the fixing of minimum wages on the recommendation of a Board to be appointed especially for that purpose. Generally labour is daily paid, the actual payment being made to the employee once a month for convenience.

The normal weekly hours of work in the principal industries and services vary between 36 and 60; by far the greatest number of employees work 44 hours a week.

*Cost of Living*

Price indices are not kept. The average prices of the principal commodities during the year were as follows:-

Bacon per lb.	. . . . .	3/8d.
Beef per lb.	. . . . .	1/11d.
Bread per lb. loaf	. . . . .	5½d.
Butter per lb.	. . . . .	3/4d.
Cheese per lb.	. . . . .	3/3d.
Eggs per dozen	. . . . .	3/3d.
Jam per lb.	. . . . .	1/6d.
Mealie meal per 180 lb. bag	. . . . .	44/6d.
Milk per pint	. . . . .	6½d.
Mutton per lb.	. . . . .	3/-
Oatmeal per lb.	. . . . .	1/6d.
Potatoes per lb.	. . . . .	6d.
Rice per lb.	. . . . .	1/3d.
Sugar per lb.	. . . . .	6d.
Tea per lb.	. . . . .	7/9d.
Coffee per lb.	. . . . .	5/6d.

## LABOUR DEPARTMENT

There is no Labour Department in the Territory. The Labour Officer, appointed in 1957, acted as Secretary for Swazi Affairs for eight months of the year and his activities in the labour field were considerably curtailed as a result.

*Industrial Relations*

Provision exists under the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Proclamation (Cap. 125 of the Laws of Swaziland) for the registration and regulation of Trade Unions and for the orderly settlement of trade disputes, although at present no Trade Unions are in existence. There were no trade disputes during the year.

*Labour Legislation*

The following legislation in force in the Territory is related to labour;

## Transvaal Laws:-

13 of 1880—Master & Servants.

6 of 1894—On the Right of Meeting and Assembling.

18 of 1896—Truck Law.

Ordinance 54 of 1903—Mines Works & Machinery.

## Swaziland Laws:-

Cap: 67—Currency (Payments to Natives)

69—Contracts with Native Minors.

91—Employment of Women in Underground Work in Mines.

123—Wage Determination.

124—Workman's Compensation.

125—Trade Unions and Trade Disputes (For rules see High Commissioner's Notice No.8 of 1905).

126—Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children.

Proclamation 45 of 1954—African Labour.

58 of 1957—Control of Sugar—Section 4(b).

5 of 1958—Mining: Sections 18(2) & 133.

High Commissioner's Notice 26 of 1958—Mining Regulations 58 & 59.

Mr. G. Foggon, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies paid a short visit to the Office of the High Commissioner during November, 1958 for the purpose of making a preliminary review of labour legislation in force in the three High Commission Territories.

*Safety, Health and Welfare*

Provision for compensation to workmen during the course of their employment exists under the Workmen's Compensation Proclamation (Cap. 124 of the Laws of Swaziland). Under this law compensation is payable for permanent total incapacity at the rate of £1,000 or 48 month's wages, whichever is the less; for partial incapacity compensation is payable in accordance with a scale based on the percentage of incapacity and the earnings of the workman. This Proclamation as amended by Proclamation No. 89 of 1955, will be applied from 1st April 1956 to workmen employed in connection with power driven machinery, as well as to mining under earlier legislation, by High Commissioner's Notice No.256 of 1955.

The Employment of Women and Children Proclamation (Cap. 126 of the Laws of Swaziland) regulates the employment of women, young persons and children in industrial undertakings within the Territory, and the Wages Determination Proclamation (Cap.123 of the Laws of Swaziland) empowers the High Commissioner to prescribe in the Territory minimum wages and provides also for the establishment of advisory boards in connection therewith.



The Transvaal Mines, Works and Machinery Ordinance of 1903 and the Regulations published thereunder, which are in force in Swaziland, provide for the safety of workmen.

The Swaziland African Labour Proclamation, 1954 (No. 54 of 1954) imposes a duty on employers of African labour to provide for the proper care and treatment of workers when sick or injured.

### *Industrial Training*

Opportunities for training in one or other trade by serving a period of apprenticeship are limited for the economic structure of the Territory is still mainly agricultural.

There is, however, a flourishing trades school at Mbabane where African and Eurafrican youths are trained in cabinet making and joinery, building and motor mechanics. The courses of instruction in each case last four years and an average of twenty four trained men are turned out annually. There is a big local demand for their services.

Other forms of vocational training available to Africans include nursing (at the Ainsworth Dickson Nursing School, Bremersdorp), practical agriculture (at the newly established centre at Mdutshane), teaching (there are two small training centres) and dressmaking, for which a special centre has been established at Mbuluzi.

## *Chapter III : Public Finance and Taxation*

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following reflects the Revenue and Expenditure of the Territory for the last three financial years:-

<i>Revenue</i>			
<i>Head</i>	<i>1955/56</i>	<i>1956/57</i>	<i>1957/58</i>
Native Tax . . . . .	65,418	65,895	64,453
Customs and Excise . . . . .	122,713	135,016	143,690
Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	45,036	88,490	63,456
Licences . . . . .	33,458	36,862	40,262
Income Tax . . . . .	498,984	626,674	683,444
Transfer Duty . . . . .	19,655	19,190	34,268
Base Metal Royalty . . . . .	40,596	44,419	47,656
Other Revenue . . . . .	146,819	187,672	178,471
	972,679	1,204,218	1,257,700
Sale of Crown Land . . . . .	2,501	3,322	2,333
C.D. & W. Fund . . . . .	123,259	366,348	424,474
	£ 1,098,439	£ 1,573,888	£ 1,684,507

*Expenditure*

<i>Vote</i>	<i>1955/56</i>	<i>1956/57</i>	<i>1957/58</i>
Resident Commissioner	4,334	6,368	7,797
District Administration	23,195	33,283	39,428
Education . . . . .	107,294	180,840	*179,476
Judicial and Prisons .	35,112	39,395	40,577
Livestock and Agric. Services . . . . .	153,904	150,175	161,812
Medical . . . . .	91,596	103,604	110,501
Pensions & Gratuities	31,111	35,277	48,786
Police . . . . .	70,891	76,860	85,703
Posts & Telegraphs .	50,631	59,744	58,754
Public Works Department . . . . .	48,991	57,124	61,747
Public Works Recurrent . . . . .	78,669	74,134	86,037
Public Works Extra- ordinary . . . . .	44,687	45,454	56,051
Secretariat . . . . .	13,739	18,582	24,530
Treasury . . . . .	7,633	16,112	15,159
Other Expenditure . .	219,419	155,422	235,310
Colonial Development & Welfare Schemes**	129,848	338,381	309,194
Total Expenditure	£ 1,127,748	£ 1,390,755	£ 1,636,452

\*Includes £38,774 in respect of St. Mark's School.

\*\*Details of expenditure on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes are given in Appendix I of this Report.

*Public Debt*

The public debt of Swaziland at 31st March 1958 consisted of:

Loan from H.M. Treasury to the Land and Agricultural Loan Fund . . . . .	£ 6,225
Colonial Development and Welfare Loans .	6,127
3½% Inter Colonial Loan 1959 . . . . .	45,479
4½% Inter Colonial Loan 1978 . . . . .	79,332
4% Inter Colonial Loan 1974 . . . . .	52,070
5¾% Inter Colonial Loan 1971 . . . . .	41,710
5¾% Inter Colonial Loan 1976 . . . . .	125,190
	£ 356,133

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT 31st. MARCH 1958

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	£		£
<i>Deposits</i>			
Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	70,720	Cash Balance . . .	47,932
Other Deposits . . .	42,845		
<i>Unexpended Loan Funds</i>		Joint Consolidated	
4½% Loan 1978 . . .	10,420	Fund . . . . .	249,000
5¾% Loan 1971/76 . .	1,024		
<i>Special Funds</i>		Advances . . . . .	86,495
Swazi Nation			
Trust Fund . . . . .	20,000	Advances pending	
Guardians Fund . . .	14,156	raising of Loan . . .	452,251
Agricultural			
Loan Fund . . . . .	3,109	Investments	
Butter Levy Fund . .	184	(Guardians Fund) . .	11,458
Dairy Industry			
Control Board . . . .	1,113	Suspense Account	
Dairy Industry		(Trades School) . . .	1,108
Stabilisation Fund . .	8,056		
Dairy Industry		Imprest . . . . .	5
Contingency Fund . .	2,466		
Police Reward Fund .	476		
<i>Accumulated</i>			
<i>Surplus</i> . . . . .	673,680		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£ 848,249		£ 848,249
	<hr/>		<hr/>

## TAXATION

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected during the financial year 1957/58 were as follows:-

Income Tax . . . . .	£ 683,444
Customs & Excise . . . . .	145,690
Posts & Telegraphs . . . . .	63,456
Native Tax . . . . .	64,453
Base Metal Royalty . . . . .	47,656
Licences . . . . .	40,262
Transfer Duty . . . . .	34,268

*Native Tax*

A tax of 35/- per annum is paid by each adult male Native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30/- in respect of each wife with a maximum tax of £4. 10. 0d. Tax is collected by District Officers with the assistance of Tax Collectors appointed by the Native Authority.



*Customs and Excise*

Under the Customs Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, Swaziland receives .149 per cent of the total collection of the Union. Import duties are collected locally on spirits and beer manufactured in the Union of South Africa and the amount collected from this source was £33,966.

*Licences*

The revenue under this head is composed mainly of licences levied on Trading, Vehicles, Recruiting Agents, Hotels and Liquor, Banking, Firearms and Game.

The following table gives the classes of licence and the amounts collected in respect of each class during the last five financial years:—

	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58
Firearms . . . .	335	330	411	405	460
Recruiting Agents . . . .	504	511	430	411	433
Hotel and Liquor . . . .	1,315	1,226	1,291	1,358	1,386
Trading . . . .	8,660	12,444	13,966	14,995	14,718
Game . . . .	241	228	237	315	508
Bank . . . .	325	525	447	475	315
Motor Vehicles . . . .	12,617	14,124	15,870	17,732	20,934
Prospecting & Mining . . . .	66	68	60	75	22
Miscellaneous . . . .	158	570	746	1,096	1,486
	<hr/> £ 24,221	<hr/> £ 30,026	<hr/> £ 33,458	<hr/> £ 36,862	<hr/> £ 40,262

*Income Tax*

The rates of tax for the year 1958 were:

*Normal Tax*

(a) Married Persons—fifteen pence plus one one-thousandth of one penny for each £ of taxable income in excess of £1, not exceeding £9,300; thirty four pence for each £ of taxable income over and above £9,300. The amount of tax so calculated is, after deduction of rebates, subject to a surcharge of 35%.

The rebates are:

Basic	£31
For each child	£14
For each dependant	£2.10.0.
Insurance	One shilling and three pence per £ with maximum of £7.10.0.

(b) Unmarried Persons — eighteen pence plus one one-thousandth of one penny for each £ of taxable income in excess of £1, not exceeding £9,300; thirty seven pence for

each £ of taxable income over and above £9,300. The amount of tax so calculated is, after deduction of rebates, subject to a surcharge of 45%.

The rebates are:

Basic £23  
Dependants and Insurance — as for married persons.

(c) Public or Private Companies, the sole or principal business of which in Swaziland is that of mining—five shillings for each £ of taxable income not exceeding £10,000; six shillings and nine pence for each £ of taxable income over and above £10,000.

(d) All other Public Companies — five shillings and sixpence for each £ of taxable income.

(e) All other Private Companies — two shillings and sixpence for each £ of taxable income not exceeding £1,500; four shillings for each £ of taxable income exceeding £1,500 and not exceeding £2,500; five shillings and sixpence for each £ of taxable income exceeding £2,500.

### Super Tax

Two shillings plus one four-hundredth of one penny for each £ of the income subject to Super Tax in excess of £1, not exceeding £9,300; five shillings and tenpence for each £ of the income subject to Super Tax exceeding £9,300. The amount of Tax so calculated is, after deduction of a rebate of £285, subject to a surcharge of 40%.

The following table illustrates the incidence of tax on various incomes:—

<i>Income per Annum.</i>	<i>Married - Unmarried.</i>		<i>Percentage.</i>	
	<i>No children.</i>		<i>Col. 2</i>	<i>Col. 3</i>
£	£	£	£	£
400	—	11	—	2.8%
500	2	22	4%	4.4%
600	11	34	1.8%	5.6%
700	21	46	3%	6.6%
800	31	57	3.9%	7.1%
900	39	69	4.3%	7.7%
1,000	48	81	4.8%	8.1%
1,100	58	93	5.3%	8.5%
1,200	67	106	5.6%	8.8%
1,500	97	143	6.5%	9.5%
2,000	150	209	7.5%	10.5%
5,000	1,186	1,326	23.7%	26.5%
10,000	3,813	3,938	38.1%	39.4%

*European Poll Tax*

A Poll Tax of £3 per annum is paid by every European male of the age of 21 years and over.

*Estate Duty*

The rate of Estate Duty chargeable upon each £ of dutiable amount is three ten-thousandths of a £ for every completed £100 or part thereof contained in the dutiable amount, subject to a maximum rate of six shillings and eightpence upon each £. Rebate of £300 is allowed from the amount of duty determined by the foregoing formula.

*Chapter IV : Currency and Banking*

The currency in circulation in Swaziland is that of the Union of South Africa, at par with sterling. Two banks conduct business in the Territory, Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) and the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. Branches and agencies are maintained or operated by these banks as follows:-

Barclays Bank, D.C.O.	Branches at Mbabane, Bremersdorp and Emlembe. Agencies at Goedgegun, Hlatikulu, Pigg's Peak, Stegi, Big Bend and Mananga.
Standard Bank of S.A. Ltd.,	Branches at Bremersdorp and Mbabane. Agencies at Goedgegun, Gollel, Pigg's Peak, Stegi and Emlembe. The Standard Bank also operates a Mobile Van.

The Savings Bank facilities of the South African Government Post Office Savings Bank are available at post offices throughout the Territory. Deposits and withdrawals during the year amounted to £85,326 and £82,199 respectively.

There are no bank rates peculiar to the Territory. The rates are those in force throughout South Africa and are prescribed by the main South African offices of the two banks which operate in the Territory.



## *Chapter V : Commerce*

Under a Customs Agreement with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is dealt with as part of the Union and accurate statistics of imports are, therefore, difficult to obtain. During 1958 goods to the value of £3,161,990 were imported into Swaziland mostly from the Union of South Africa. A table of imports for that year will be found in Appendix III.

Exports during 1958 totalled £3,891,513 in value. Details are shown in Appendix IV.

## *Chapter VI : Production*

### LAND UTILIZATION

The pattern of land utilization has changed considerably in recent years, a large area in the high rainfall belt being now devoted to afforestation with *Pinus* spp. and an increasing area in the altitude zone ranging from 500 to 2,000 ft. being devoted to irrigation schemes which are rapidly being developed. The extensive areas formerly used for winter sheep grazing and cattle ranching are being diminished by these more intensive forms of land use.

### *Land and Water Conservation*

Soil and water conservation by improved agricultural practice, as well as by earth-work construction, is improving steadily. The Natural Resources Proclamation (No.71 of 1951) set up a Natural Resources Board for European areas and defined its powers. These powers have been increasingly invoked to prevent misuse of land, to enforce reclamation measures and to control methods of land use.

To curb the dangers of sub-economic and ill-planned land sub-division associated with rapid development of natural resources legislation was promulgated in 1957 to control small sub-divisions.

Other legislation governing land utilization deals with:-

- (i) The protection of private forests
- (ii) Grass burning
- (iii) The control of cotton insect pests
- (iv) The export of kraal manure from Native Area
- (v) The control of sugar planting and milling.

*Land Ownership*

During the eighteen eighties the Swazi ruler, Mbandzeni, granted to Europeans both land and mineral concessions covering the whole Territory, although with reservations which were subsequently lost sight of. Fuller details of these concessions are given in Chapter II of the third part of this report. As a result of a Commission established in 1904 one-third of all land concessions was expropriated and became Native Area by virtue of the Swaziland Concessions Partition Proclamation, 1907.

By 1956, of the 4,279,655 acres of the Territory the following areas were available for occupation by the Swazi:-

Native Area . . . . .	1,633,772 acres
Land purchased by the Swazi Nation	240,000 acres
Land purchased and Crown Land set aside for Native Land Settlement	363,865 acres
Land owned by individual Africans	12,883 acres
	<hr/>
	2,250,520 acres

The remaining land is unallocated Crown Land (about 110,000 acres) or is owned by Europeans or Eurafricans. About 80 per cent of this privately owned land consists of freehold farms. The remainder, apart from a few grazing concessions, consists of land concessions either in perpetuity or for periods of up to 100 years, most of which are convertible into freehold at the option of the owner under Proclamation No. 28 of 1907.

Native Areas, which were set aside for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of the Swazi people by Proclamation No. 39 of 1910, are vested in the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland in trust for the Swazi Nation, while land purchased from European owners by the Swazi Nation, is vested in the Paramount Chief in trust for the Swazi Nation. Land set aside for the Native Land Settlement is vested in the Swaziland Government and its use is controlled by the provisions of Proclamation No. 2 of 1946. Farms purchased by individual Swazi are registered in their own names. Proclamation No. 2 of 1915 makes provision for controlling the purchase by Africans of land in the Territory and for securing for the benefit of the Swazi any land acquired on behalf of the Swazi Nation. Native Areas and land purchased by the Swazi Nation are communally owned while Native Land Settlement land is issued to African settlers on a system of permanent leasehold subject to the observance of the conditions of the lease.

Outside Urban Areas some European-owned land, both freehold and concession, is subject to the payment of quitrent, generally of a small amount. Township stands are subject to a fixed quitrent of 10s. per annum. The common law of landholding in the Territory, as far as land owned by Europeans or land purchased by individual Africans is concerned, is



Roman-Dutch, which embodies the Roman law conception of absolute ownership of land, in contra-distinction to the English law of tenures, where in theory, all land is held by the Crown. Freeholders, and where the terms of their concessions do not prohibit this, concessionaires, occasionally grant occupation or grazing leases, and in a few instances land is farmed on a crop-share basis.

In recent years much of the business enterprise and capital resources of the European population have been devoted to irrigation development and extensive water rights for this purpose have been granted to certain individuals and companies. In many cases the Native Authority has been granted water rights as compensation for various rights-of-way or is participating in irrigation schemes in partnership with the European promoters. In Native Area individual Swazi with the assistance and encouragement of the Land Utilization Department, are steadily developing small irrigation schemes of their own and the first irrigated land settlement scheme was started in 1953 with an initial capital grant from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The Swazi Nation is also participating to the extent of £8,000 in the Malkerns Irrigation Scheme for water for Native Area.

### Settlement

There is no scheme for the settlement of Europeans but one for the settlement of Africans came into effect in 1946, and is governed by Proclamation No. 2 of 1946, as amended by Proclamation No. 6 of 1948, and the Regulations published thereunder.

At present three separate settlement areas, covering in all some 120,000 acres are being developed.

## AGRICULTURE

### Dry Land Farming

The most important dry-land crop is *maize*. Although this is the staple food of the Swazi, the Territory has for many years imported a proportion of its total requirements from the Union. In 1958 the quantity imported amounted to 54,864 bags of 200 pounds each.

The most important dry-land cash crops are *cotton* (£178,000), *tobacco* (£80,000) and *pineapples* (£20,000). The figures in brackets show the approximate cash value of the harvest of these crops to Swaziland growers during 1958. Tobacco is grown on a considerable scale by both European and Swazi farmers mainly in the Hlatikulu District. After high production in the 1920's and a fall in the 30's, which continued to the post-war period, there was a sharp increase in the 1957 crop. This was further enlarged in 1958 when the intake at the Tobacco Co-operative reached 847,000 lbs. of leaf.



Like tobacco, cotton was grown on a relatively large scale during the 1920's, but production subsequently declined and was not resumed on its previous scale until the 1950's. In 1957 the crop amounted to 3,200 short tons, whereas in 1958 output fell to 2,635 short tons, due largely to an infestation of boll worm. A small ginnery has been erected in the Hlatikulu lowveld on the Mhlatuze river and is expected to begin the ginning of local cotton in 1959. Hitherto it has been necessary to export raw cotton to ginneries sited at Barberton and Magut in the Union.



*Gully erosion being arrested*

(R. N. Lane)

The production of pineapples started in 1953 when a canning factory was established at Malkerns. At the outset high hopes were entertained for this crop particularly since Swaziland conditions of soil and climate are ideally suited to its production. There has, however, been a sharp decline in the world price for canned pineapples and although established plantings continue to be cultivated few growers are extending their pineries.

Pineapples are sent mainly to the cannery in the Malkerns Valley (16 miles west of Bremersdorp), although some fresh fruit is sent to the Johannesburg market.



### *Irrigation Agriculture*

Although by no means fully developed as yet, irrigation agriculture is destined to play a far more important part in the economy of the Territory than dry land farming. Three large irrigation projects supplied by gravity canals have already been established at Malkerns, the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme (Northern bushveld) and Big Bend.

Relatively small schemes are also in operation at Ngonini where 66 cusecs are taken by canal from the Lomati River and at Kubuta where an 8 cusec canal serves a compact area.

Irrigation agriculture is also practised on a small scale by persons who either pump water on to their properties from adjacent rivers or streams, or lead it on to them by means of small gravity canals. Irrigation agriculture by pumping is likely to play an increasingly important part in the development of the Big Bend Area.

*The Malkerns irrigation scheme* was completed in 1954 and is served by a 100 cusec canal from the Great Usutu River, which commands 10,000 acres of irrigable land. Government, the Swazi Nation and the Colonial Development Corporation are participants in the scheme to the extent of about one-third of the total area involved. During 1958 the advice of two irrigation experts from outside the Territory was sought to evaluate the economic potential of the scheme and to assess the safety of the canal. Little more than one-third of the irrigable area has as yet been brought under irrigation, although the area is eminently suitable for the production of rice, vegetables, citrus and other sub-tropical fruits. Hitherto *rice* has been the main crop and has found a ready market in the Union at favourable prices. The fixed price for rice on the South African market has, however, declined steadily in recent years and if restrictions on the importation of rice are lifted, Swaziland rice producers may be forced to turn to other crops. Rice has, however, been regarded at Malkerns, and elsewhere in Swaziland, as an interim cash crop, the proceeds from which can be used to finance other development.

Some 357 acres of *citrus* had been successfully established at Malkerns by August, 1958, and there are indications that citrus will ultimately take the place of rice as the main crop in the area.

At the *Swaziland Irrigation Scheme*, the Colonial Development Corporation has for some years practised irrigation farming on a relatively small scale with water pumped from the Komati and Black Umbuluzi Rivers, and the area has been found suitable for the production of rice and citrus.

In 1957, the Corporation completed the construction of a gravity canal from the Komati River, which already commands 16,000 acres and can be enlarged to bring a further 15,000 acres under irrigation. A large portion of the presently irrigable area has been ceded to a newly formed Company in which the Corporation holds an interest and to which a permit has al-

ready been granted to manufacture 40,000 tons of *sugar* annually. The Company has been granted permission to produce 80% of the mill's cane requirements on its own property, for which purpose, 7,500 acres are likely to be required. In addition the Corporation has been permitted to grow cane on 410 acres of the irrigable area excluded from the transfer to the Company, and the original owners of the Corporation's property have been allocated a cane quota of 1,100 acres on that portion of the property which they themselves retained at the south-eastern terminus of the irrigation canal.

The Swazi Nation has been given a quota of 1,000 tons of sucrose, related to 200 acres of cane to be grown on Native Area 5.

During 1958 a start was made on the construction of the sugar mill which is due to start crushing early in 1960.

The principal irrigation scheme in central Swaziland is at *Big Bend* where a 120 cusec canal commands 10,000 acres of land. This area too, when properly irrigated, is suitable for the production of rice and sugar cane. One of the participants in the canal scheme has been awarded a sugar milling quota of 40,000 tons and as is the case in the northern bushveld the sugar industry appears to have been firmly established. A small sugar mill started commercial operation in October, 1958, and by the end of the year had produced some 2,800 tons of sugar. Fifteen planters participate in the growing quota of this area.

The flow of the Usutu River at Big Bend is very considerable and irrigation agriculture is not confined to the area served by the canal. On both sides of the river farmers are bringing land under irrigation by pumping, for the production of crops similar to those grown on the land commanded by the canal.

Reference has been made in the immediate preceeding paragraphs to the recent establishment of a *sugar industry* in Swaziland. The Territorial quota is at present limited to 80,000 tons per annum. Operating on even so modest a scale, the industry will clearly make a valuable contribution to the Territory's economy.

During 1958 the total area under irrigation was assessed at 11,000 acres.

### *Swazi Farmers*

In the past the Swazi people have been quite content with subsistence farming in Native Area. Today, however, conditions are changing rapidly, thanks to the enthusiasm of the Government Demonstrators. A new interest has arisen and many Swazi are obtaining yields far above their requirements. The use of fertilizers, kraal manure, good seed, contour ploughing and using labour-saving implements between their row-planted crops, have largely been the cause of this minor crop revolution. The tendency to grow maize and other crops as a



cash crop, and not only for home consumption, is an entirely new one, and should lead to a better standard of living in Native Area. Besides cash crops, they derive incomes from the sale of cattle, cream, hides and skins, and bones.

### *Marketing*

With the exception of the Tobacco Co-operative Company, which is bound by law to buy all tobacco produced in the Territory, there is as yet little organised marketing either for domestic consumption or export. Agricultural Officers of the Department of Land Utilization, assist Swazi farmers to consign and market their surplus produce. In some areas Bantu Farmers' Associations, of which there are 103 sponsored and guided by the Department, are taking over this work.

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Policy of the Department remains unaltered, and is :-

- (i) Intensive control of all proclaimed stock diseases.
- (ii) Combating sporadic diseases through extension work and assistance to stock owners.
- (iii) Stock improvement.

Details given below under total number of livestock clearly indicate the distribution amongst the different communities. European farmers tend to be more advanced, having better types of livestock, and under better management produce relatively more than Africans or Eurafricans. Africans tend to keep small herds, numbers being more important than quality. Livestock is kept by Africans as a source of meat, milk, draft animals and some is sold to obtain cash for purchasing essential home requirements. Bad animal husbandry practices, lack of fencing, unavoidable in-breeding, kraaling and herding result in the animals being of inferior standard.

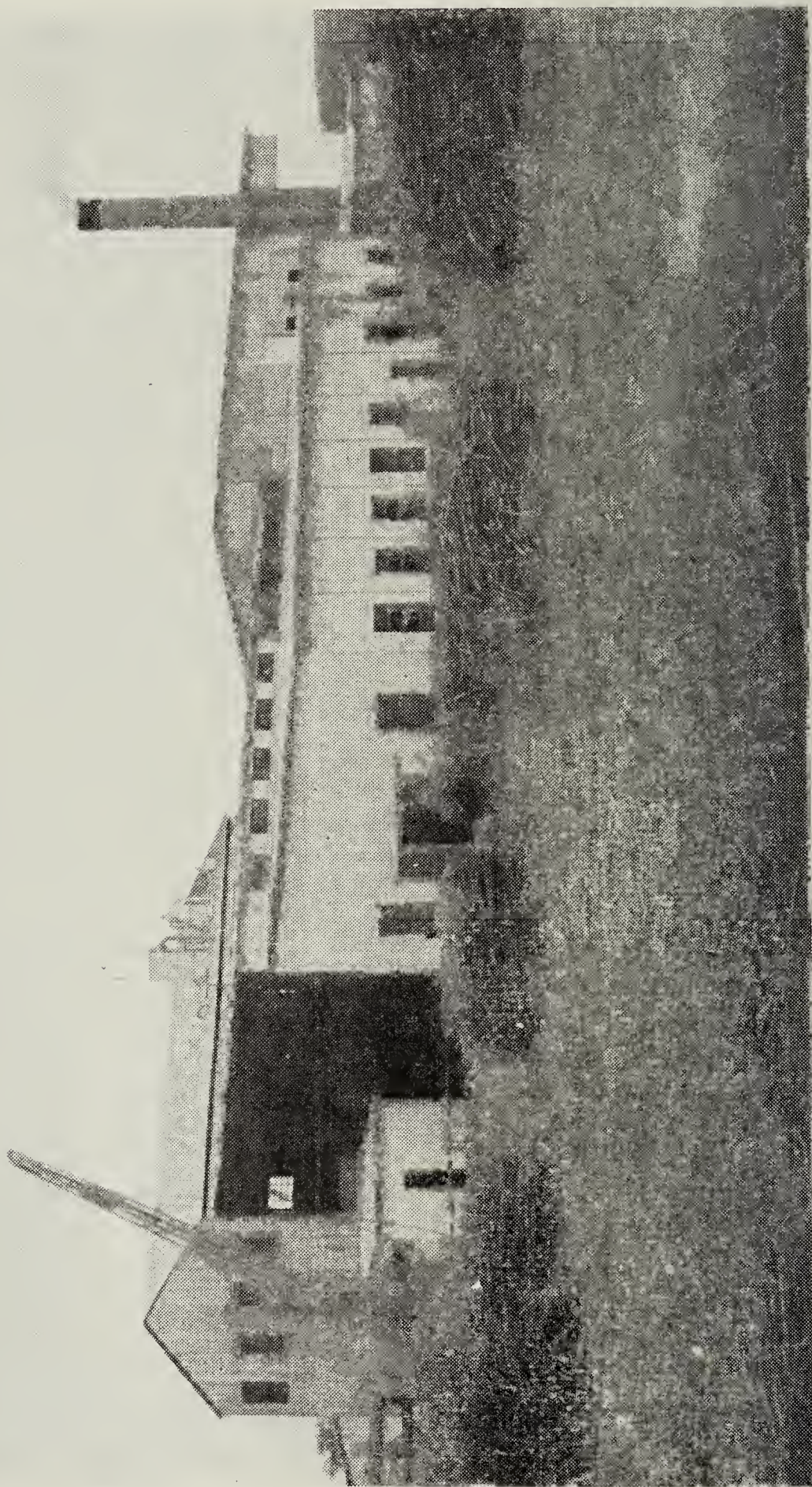
There are organised cattle auction sales throughout the Territory where individual cattle owners can dispose of their cattle at competitive prices, and cream separating centres where milk is purchased on a weight basis and separated milk returned to owners. Livestock and livestock products are exported to neighbouring territories. Detailed values are given in Appendices III and IV.

At the Cattle Breeding Experimental Farm, financed under a Colonial Development Welfare Scheme, indigenous cattle are being improved by selection within the breed and comparing these animals with Africander breed and the Africander up-graded from the indigenous cattle. Improved bulls of indigenous cattle are made available to cattle owners.

Water supplies are being made available for stock by construction of earthen dams with two heavy bulldozers.

A stock redistribution scheme is in operation to relieve over-





*Swaziland's first sugar mill on the property of Ubombo Ranches in the Big Bend area*  
(J. L. S. Harrison)



stocked native areas in the high and middle veld. This was continued, and although no additional cattle from Native Areas were admitted during the year the scheme was most popular with cattle owners who already had animals on the property. Excellent prices were realised for animals sold from the farm, to the great satisfaction of the cattle owners.

*Disease Control*

Due to limited staff and facilities no research work is being carried out. The stock diseases are similar to those encountered in the Union of South Africa and close co-operation with their research staff is maintained. All required information is freely communicated by Union Research Officials.

There is controlled dipping of all cattle in the Territory to combat tick-borne disease and regular inspection of all live-stock by departmental officials for disease control.

The stock disease position was more favourable and the outbreak of East Coast Fever was brought under control. Cattle sales could accordingly again be begun during May in part of the Territory.

A universal sheep and goat dipping campaign as a control measure against sheep scab and goat mange was successfully conducted during the year.

As an acute Rabies measure all dogs in the Territory which had not yet been immunised or not yet received their second inoculation were immunised. The response was good except for a small area in the Hlatikulu District.

*Total Number of Livestock*

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Horses</i>
African owned .	380,720	163,457	24,355	1,578
Eurafrican owned	11,586	716	567	45
European owned .	99,373	1,211	7,208	628
	<hr/> 491,679	<hr/> 165,354	<hr/> 32,127	<hr/> 2,251
	<i>Mules</i>	<i>Donkeys</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
African owned .	151	15,934	11,026	264,263
Eurafrican owned	28	115	182	3,421
European owned	271	364	1,037	31,096
	<hr/> 450	<hr/> 16,413	<hr/> 12,245	<hr/> 298,780

European owned merino trek sheep 152,109.



*Livestock Products*

The initial processing of animal products is carried on as follows:-

- (a) Butter-making by one privately-owned Company which handles the whole butter output;
- (b) Two privately-owned bonemeal factories manufacturing the total bonemeal exported.

Production figures of livestock products are:-

Hides (estimated)	. . . . .	64,000 pieces.
Skins (estimated)	. . . . .	20,000 pieces.
Butter	. . . . .	624,505 pounds.
Butterfat	. . . . .	21,896 pounds.
Bonemeal	. . . . .	275 short tons
Wool	. . . . .	29,550 pounds.
Cattle—Slaughtered by Butchers	. . . . .	8,047 head.
—Slaughtered by Individuals	. . . . .	29,347 head.
—Exported for immediate slaughter	. . . . .	11,896 head.

## FORESTRY

A large scale *forestry industry* has developed mainly in the western and north-western areas of the Territory on land which was previously used mainly for winter grazing of sheep trekked from the Union.

In 1958 there were some 190,000 acres of established plantation; in round figures this consisted of 169,000 acres of Pine, 12,000 acres of Wattle, 9,000 acres of Gum and 50 acres of Poplars.

The two largest projects are Usutu Forests and Peak Timbers at which, by the end of 1958, 94,700 and 65,068 acres had been planted respectively. The bulk of these estates consisted of *Pinus Patula*, from which the Peak Timbers Company, in association with Veneer Plywoods Ltd., at Pigg's Peak, produced 939,772 cu. ft. of "patulite" chipboard in 1958.

The remaining forestry undertakings are relatively small, although the largest, Swaziland Plantations Ltd. at Pigg's Peak, produced 60,216 cu. ft. of sawn timber in 1958.

*Wattle bark* was for some years a moderately important export. It still plays an important part in the economy of some farms in the Hlatikulu and Mankaiana Districts, where plantations are within economic range of the wattle bark factory at Piet Retief in the Union.

A small saw mill in the Pigg's Peak bushveld exploits a thin stand of hard woods of which "Kiaat" (*Pterocarpus Angolensis*) is the main one of economic importance.

In terms of an agreement entered into between the Native

Authority and Peak Timbers in regard to land exchange, the management of the enterprise has planted 400 acres of Pine for the Native Authority and has undertaken the management of this forest until it is ready for exploitation. The Company has also planted 700 acres for the Pigg's Peak Township. Usutu Forests (C.D.C.) are managing the Swazi National Forest consisting of over 3,000 acres near their own forest.

From the foregoing, it is clear that afforestation in Swaziland is mainly a matter for highly organised and adequately capitalised commercial enterprises which are able to provide their own technical staff and technical services. The Department's concern in afforestation is with the small planter, Native Area and Townships. For these services it has, at its Mdutshane plantation, a nursery for the production of transplants.

## MINING

### *Control of Prospecting and Mining*

Prospecting and mining in the Territory is controlled by the mining section of the Geological Survey and Mines Department under the Commissioner of Mines, assisted by an Inspector of Mines. This mining section was officially recognised in March, 1958, with the promulgation of the long-awaited Swaziland Mining Proclamation.

The Swaziland Mining Proclamation, 1958, was promulgated on 27th February, 1958, and came into force on 1st March, 1958. This new law amends and consolidates a number of old laws, one dating back to 1899, which were repealed as the new law into force. For the first time, therefore, there is one consolidated law dealing with all the various aspects of Crown and concession mineral rights.

### *Mineral Ownership and Concessions*

Mineral ownership in Swaziland is divided between the Crown and private persons or companies, these latter owning portions termed mineral concessions. Prior to the promulgation of the Swaziland Mining Proclamation, 48.43 per cent of the mineral rights were vested in the Crown and the remaining 51.57 per cent were held privately in the form of concessions. In order to avoid paying the tax levied in terms of section 108 of the Mining Proclamation certain concession owners have surrendered their rights to the Crown in terms of section III. The area involved amounts to 463 square miles and brings the total area of mineral rights vested in the Crown to 3,769.55 square miles or 55.33 per cent of Swaziland. Further surrenders are expected next year as recent prospecting has shown certain areas of concessions to be lacking in any mineral deposits of economic significance.

Rights in certain concessions have been leased out in the



form of option or tribute agreements. Messrs. Gibbs & Andersen and Mrs. B. Wallis, operating at the old McCreedy's Tin Mine, have a small but steady output. Production from the diaspore deposit on mineral concession No.50 has been steady and sales of pyrophyllite as well as diaspore have increased. Prospecting for gold in the old Wyldsdales and Kobolondo mines has gone on steadily throughout the year without, however, any spectacular results. Small scale production from the area under tribute to Mr. L. H. Anderson is nevertheless expected to start in the New Year. A large amount of abortive work has been accomplished at the Devil's Reef Mine; there has been no production of gold. On Crown mineral area No.13 (in effect a renewal of mineral concession No.4) the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd. have put down an inclined shaft into the coal and have completed several hundred feet of exploratory development. The results have been very encouraging. On the other concessions under option to this company a large amount of prospecting work has been undertaken during the year.

Section 103 of the Swaziland Mining Proclamation makes it illegal for any person to prospect or mine on a Native Area except with the permission in writing and subject to the direction of the Resident Commissioner. In practice any application is put before the Swazi National Council for its approval prior to the issue of any permit. During the year under review nine permits were granted to prospect over Native Areas and one permit to mine.

#### *Mineral Rights on Crown Mineral Areas*

All claims and special authorities to prospect or mine granted under prior legislation and which were still effective on the coming into force of the Swaziland Mining Proclamation, were converted automatically to exclusive prospecting licences or mining locations in terms of the provisos to section 139 (2) of the new legislation.

#### *Mineral Statistics and Exports*

Mineral production figures for the year ending 31st December, 1958, together with those for 1957 for comparative purposes, are given in the Table (Appendix V) at the end of this report. The value of mineral production, taken as a whole, has decreased by £312,324 to £2,150,127, the lowest figure since 1954.

*Chrysotile asbestos*, despite a drop in production, still maintains its place as the Territory's most valuable export commodity. The Havelock mine in north-western Swaziland is one of the world's five main producers of asbestos. Exports decreased during 1958 to 25,261 short tons valued at £2,130,952.

Production of *tin* has again fallen to a new low figure of 16.50 tons, a decrease of 11 tons from last year. Increasing costs have, in many cases, made tin mining unprofitable, largely



due to the inefficient methods used. Several mines have closed down and production from the remaining mines has dwindled. Unless mining is mechanised to a greater extent it is foreseen that production will decrease still further in the next year or so.

Production of *barytes* has increased slightly during the year to 435 tons valued at £3,350. Production from underground sources has temporarily ceased and is confined once again to surface quarries only.



*The anthracite prospect shaft near Maloma*

The production and sales of both *diaspore* and *pyrophyllite* increased appreciably during the year. The diaspore was again shipped to a West German concern, while increased sales of pyrophyllite were made in the Union.

Despite varied activity on several prospects there was no *gold* production during 1958.

### *Mining Methods and Treatment*

Asbestos is mined at the Havelock Mine by a system of sub-level stoping which accounts for the majority of the ore produced. Smaller quantities have been obtained from the original quarry, but operations there have now ceased. The fibre is milled and graded at the mine before being exported. It is graded into six separate products.



Alluvial and eluvial deposits of cassiterite are being worked mainly by ground sluicing methods, although in certain areas monitors are used to strip the overburden in conjunction with hydraulic elevators. No gravel pumps or dredges are at present in use in the Territory. Tin concentrates from the various workings are rewashed in sluice-boxes and given rough magnetic separation treatment before being railed to the Union of South Africa for smelting. Present production does not warrant a smelter in the Territory.

Barytes is mined on the property of Messrs. Swaziland Barytes Ltd., and is treated and separated into the various grades at the mill on the property. The material is screened and washed prior to crushing. From the crusher it is passed to a tube mill and the ground product is then elevated to an air classifier which separates the barytes into two grades for the glass and paint industries.

The diaspore-pyrophyllite-andalusite rock is quarried and, after a certain amount of secondary breaking with 14 lb. hammers and simple handsorting, is railed in crude form. No milling or up-grading is necessary as the diaspore is easily separated from the pyrophyllite.

### *Geological Survey*

On the completion last year of the basic geological mapping of the Territory, a review of the mapping indicated that there were a number of small areas which required re-mapping. These were areas where the geology at the time of the original mapping had not been completely understood or areas which in the light of more recent developments were shown to be worthy of re-mapping. This work was curtailed due to lack of staff and only 34 square miles were re-mapped.

In addition a number of mineral prospects were examined. The re-examination of old gold mines and prospects was begun at the end of the year, whilst asbestos, cinnabar, barytes and haematite deposits were investigated. Assistance was given to the Public Works Department in bridge site investigations and to local farmers in connexion with underground water supplies.

The Government diamond drilling rigs completed 5,398 feet during the year, mainly on Crown Mineral area No.27, Stegi District, where both the Upper and Lower Coal zones were intersected. Four boreholes were drilled on an asbestos prospect on mineral concession No. 25, Mbabane District whilst a start was made on the re-drilling of the barytes deposit on Crown mineral area No. 7, Mbabane District.

Due to staff shortages no progress was made on the 1:125,000 Geological map of Swaziland although the first issues of the 1:50,000 sheets were received from the Directorate of Overseas Surveys.

A paper on the Stormberg volcanics was presented at the Leopoldville meeting of the C.C.T.A.

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The Swaziland Creamery at Bremersdorp, which is owned by a private company, deals with the bulk of the cream produced in the Territory, most of which comes from African-owned herds. The output of butter which decreased temporarily owing to the dry winter totalled 624,505 lbs. in 1958 of which 512,500 lbs. were exported to the Union of South Africa.

There are two bone meal factories, the larger of which is situated at Bremersdorp. Both are privately owned and produced during the year 550,000 lbs. all of which was exported to the Union of South Africa.

Messrs. Tung Oils Ltd., who have a plantation of more than 3,000 acres in the Malkerns area operate an oil expressing plant. Besides local production the company handles also most of the tung oil crop of the Union of South Africa, whither the bulk of the product is exported. A disastrous fire destroyed a large part of the plantation with consequent effects upon the production of oil.

The Peak Timbers factory producing "Patulite", an extruded softwood coreboard, began production in November 1955. In 1958 the production of chipboard amounted to 939,772 cu. ft. Towards the end of the year veneering presses and ancillary equipment were installed which will enable the company to process the raw "Patulite" in Swaziland. A small saw mill has also been erected. Saw milling operations continued at Swaziland Plantations who propose to install a box mill.

Other manufacturing industries include the pineapple canning factory at Malkerns, a clothing factory at Mbabane, a sugar mill at Big Bend, a cotton ginnery near Maloma, a small tannery, two engineering concerns and leather manufacturers at or near Bremersdorp and three small mineral water factories, at Mbabane, Bremersdorp and Goedgegun.

The only Home Industry of note is that of weaving which is undertaken by the Coral Stephens Co. at Pigg's Peak. The weaving is done by 10 Africans and the mohair and wool used are spun by some 40 African women living in the Native Land Settlement. Mainly carpets and textiles are produced.

The Swazi produce a variety of hand-made goods for the tourist and souvenir trade; the principal items are beadwork, woodcarvings, brass and copper work, pottery, grass mats, native shields and spears and wooden utensils. Whilst Government does not financially assist the handicraft industry it assists considerably in the training of women in needlework and of men and boys in carpentry and allied trades. Although no organised handicraft industry exists, a market in the Union of South Africa has been found for quite a number of local handworked products. Handicraft stalls are to be found at a number of the township markets.



## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are three Co-operative Societies in the Territory, namely:-

- (i) The Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative Company is situated at Goedgegun and handles virtually the whole tobacco crop of the Territory including the Swazi grown crop which in 1958 was a little less than half of the total of almost 850,000 lbs. and was produced by some 1,900 small growers. Government makes a seasonal advance to the Company to assist in financing purchase of the crop.
- (ii) The Swaziland Civil Servants Co-operative Society Ltd., which has a membership of 466, operates only at Mbabane and its membership and sales are limited to civil servants. Its turnover was £7,297 in 1958.
- (iii) The Swaziland Citrus Co-operative Ltd. which had, at the time of registration in 1956, 10 members who had already planted 29,000 trees and who intended to plant a further 73,000 trees.

*Chapter VII : Social Services*

## EDUCATION

Education is administered by Government through a fully constituted Department, the Headquarters staff of which comprise a Director, a Deputy Director, four Education Officers, six African Supervisors of Schools and the usual supporting clerical staff.

The work of the Department falls into three divisions, viz. African, Eurafican and European, each section of the population having developed its own system of Schools.

*African Education*

The primary course extends over eight years (two sub-standards, and Standards I to VI). The full course is offered at the Higher Primary Schools, while Lower Primary Schools offer a six year course with a Standard IV top. The syllabus is prescribed by the Education Department, and an external examination is set at the end of Standard VI.

The full secondary course extends over five years, culminating in the Matriculation examination of the University of South Africa. Three High Schools offer the full course while two "Junior Secondary" Schools conduct classes to the Junior Certificate level (two years below Matriculation),

their pupils being prepared for the Junior Certificate examination of the University of South Africa. At seven other schools Junior Secondary departments are being established.

Technical and Vocational training is provided at the Mbabane Trades School where boys are taught building carpentry and motor mechanics (all are four year courses); at two small Lower Primary teacher training centres; at one housecraft training centre; at the Ainsworth Dickson Nursing School attached to a large Mission hospital at Bremersdorp, and at the Mdutshane Agricultural Training Centre which is conducted by the Department of Land Utilization.

Students wishing to take the Higher Primary Teacher Training Course are sent to institutions in Basutoland, invariably with the aid of Government bursaries. Those selected for University courses are sent to the Pius XII University College at Roma in Basutoland or to Southern Rhodesia for post-matriculation training and thence to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

In the field of informal adult education the Department conducts a library service while mobile cinema units operate in various parts of the Territory. Work among women is carried out in a number of areas where flourishing Clubs have been established for those interested in simple dressmaking and cookery. Literacy classes are conducted for prisoners in the larger gaols.

There are in all 282 Schools and institutions conducted by the Education Department for Africans, as follows:-

Maintained by Central Government	19	(3,377 pupils).
Aided by Central Government	128	(18,173 pupils).
Maintained by Swazi National Treasury	3	(760 pupils).
Tribal Schools	37	(2,588 pupils).
Unaided Mission Schools	95	(4,312 pupils).
TOTAL		282 (29,210 pupils).

Most Schools are controlled by one or other of nineteen Church missions which receive grants-in-aid towards teachers' salaries, books, equipment and buildings. The encouragement of voluntary effort is a cardinal feature of the Territory's educational policy, and the Missions are well represented on the District and Territorial Advisory Boards.

In a group by themselves are the three National Schools (a high school and two primary schools) which have a combined enrolment of 760 pupils and are controlled and financed by the Swazi National Administration.

The Central Government, in addition to paying grants-in-aid totalling approximately £60,000, makes an important direct contribution to African education by maintaining seventeen primary schools (at two of which junior secondary classes are established), a trades school and a teacher training centre.



Two noteworthy features are the rate at which the enrolment is growing and the very good results obtained by the secondary schools in the public examinations. The enrolment at all African Schools grew from 21,563 in 1955 to 26,624 in 1957 and to 29,210 in 1958. Seventy per cent of the pupils entered for the Junior Certificate examination in 1958 were successful while at Matriculation level the results were by no means discouraging.

All in all 833 teachers were employed in African Schools, 767 in the primary classes, 50 in the secondary classes and 16 at vocational and technical schools. The overall teacher : pupil ratio is approximately 1:35.

### *European Education*

There are nine schools, eight maintained by Government and one private school conducted by the Dominican Sisters at Bremersdorp.

The scattered population in the Southern District is served by the large Evelyn Baring High School at Goedgegun, which offers the full range of classes from the sub-standards to Matriculation and which is provided with modern hostel establishments for both boys and girls. The enrolment at this school is 290, boarders numbering 185.

The largest school in the Territory is St. Mark's, at Mbabane. For many years a private (Government-aided) school, St. Mark's was transferred to Government control in December, 1956 at the request of the Board of Governors. The full range of classes is offered, from sub-standards to Matriculation. The enrolment is 420, boarders numbering 180.

Six Government maintained primary schools are established at Pigg's Peak, Havelock Mine, Bremersdorp (these schools have classes up to the sixth standard) and at Usutu Forests, Malkerns and Stegi (classes up to the second standard).

The Dominican Convent at Bremersdorp (range of classes sub-standards to Junior Certificate) is essentially a girls' boarding school, though boys may enrol in the lower classes.

The primary syllabus is prescribed by the Education Department, while in the secondary classes pupils are prepared for the Junior Certificate and Matriculation examinations of the University of South Africa.

The combined enrolment at all schools (November, 1958) was 1,224, compared with 1,087 in 1957 and 1,012 in 1956.

There are no facilities for the technical or vocational training of Europeans.

### *Eurafrican Education*

The small and widely scattered Eurafrican population is served by three Government-aided boarding schools and two small primary schools all but one of which are conducted by Missionary Societies. The combined enrolment totals 523 compared with 418 in 1957.

Girls may receive instruction in dressmaking and allied crafts at the Housecraft Centre at Hluti, while Eurafrican youths may enrol at the Mbabane Trades School for technical training.

### *University Training*

There are no Universities in Swaziland nor, because of the size of the Territory and its small population, can any developments in this direction be contemplated.

Seven Swazi students are studying at Pius XII University College at Roma, in Basutoland, one has begun his medical course at the Durban Medical School and two are enrolled at the Goromonzi High School in Southern Rhodesia where they will follow the Cambridge Higher Certificate Course with a view to entering the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

### *Education Statistics*

Details of expenditure and numbers of pupils and teachers are given in Appendix X to this Report.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

The general health of the inhabitants of Swaziland in 1958 was satisfactory. The number of cases of influenza was again very much higher than usual (3,807 cases being reported). The disease occurred throughout the year, with a "peak" in the spring as usual. The great majority of cases of the disease were very mild.

As the registration of births and deaths is carried out with the European section of the population only, the vital statistics available are of limited value, and no territorial figures are available for maternal and infant mortality.

### *Principal Groups of Diseases*

There was a further rise in the number of cases of *Tuberculosis* reported during 1958. A total of 983 cases of all types of the disease were reported by Government and Mission Hospitals, 573 of these being treated as in-patients (constituting 6% of the total in-patients) and 410 being treated as out-patients. Of the 983 cases reported, 688 cases were of pulmonary tuberculosis, as against 544 cases in 1957. Tuberculosis was also a leading cause of death in Government and Mission Hospitals, 50 deaths being recorded.

The report of the World Health Organisation Tuberculosis Assessment Team, which worked in the Territory from October 1956 to February 1957, was received in April 1958. The chief



finding of the Team was that the actual prevalence of persons in Swaziland excreting acid fast bacilli was computed to be between 0.6% and 1.6%, an extremely high figure. Receipt of this report was followed in June by the visit from a W.H.O. Tuberculosis expert, Dr. A. Geser, with whom details of a possible tuberculosis control scheme for Swaziland, using I.N.A.H as the therapeutic agent for domiciliary treatment, was worked out. The scheme is still under consideration.



*Tuberculosis Wards: Mbabane Hospital*

*Deficiency Diseases* were again prevalent, the number of cases and deaths in 1958 being as follows:—

Malnutrition (unqualified)	768 cases	with	22	deaths
Kwashiorkor	512	"	26	"
Pellagra	131	"	5	"
	<hr/> 1,411 <hr/>		<hr/> 53 <hr/>	

The commonest cause of these Deficiency Diseases is an unbalanced "maize-only" diet. Information on correct feeding habits is disseminated by the Medical, Education and Land Utilization Departments.



Other conditions causing a significant number of deaths were *Pneumonia* (45 deaths), *Injuries, Accidents etc.* (43 deaths) *Infantile Gastro-enteritis* (42 deaths), and *Heart Diseases* (30 deaths).

*Infantile Gastro-enteritis* accounted for 4% of cases dealt with as it did the previous year, and is a significant disease in the Territory. Advice on general hygiene at out-patient departments and clinics appears to have little effect, and a real improvement in the condition is probably dependent on the raising of the general educational standard of the populace.

A fairly widespread epidemic of *Measles* occurred during the year, 871 cases being treated. There was also a small epidemic of *Diphtheria* in which there were 21 cases with 5 deaths. There was no significant change in the *Whooping Cough* position (653 cases) nor in the position of *Enteric Fever* (63 cases with 3 deaths), and *Amoebiasis* (143 cases with 6 deaths).

Other significant conditions treated at Government and Mission Hospitals were acute upper respiratory tract infections including acute bronchitis (8,943 cases), minor disorders of the digestive system (4,233 cases), disorders of the genito-urinary system (4,411 cases) and injuries of various types (6,168 cases). Confinements numbered 1,593, of which 125 were abnormal.

### Medical Services

The Government Medical services comprise

- (a) curative services provided at Government Hospitals at Mbabane, Hlatikulu, Mankaiana and Pigg's Peak, and at 10 clinics in outlying districts, and
- (b) preventative services provided by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, who deal with general public health matters, malaria control, and bilharzia investigational work, and who are stationed at the Public Health Laboratory, Bremersdorp.

In addition, a valuable supplement to the Government Medical Services is provided by the Nazarene Church, with a 140 bed Hospital at Bremersdorp, 10 outlying clinics and the Mbuluzi Leper Settlement, the Methodist Church with a 45 bed Hospital at Mahamba, the Roman Catholic Church with a 30 bed Hospital at Stegi, the Havelock Mine which has its own Hospital, other employers of labour who provide clinics for their employees and the Swazi National Treasury which maintains and staffs 3 clinics.

The Nazarene, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches receive an annual Government subsidy towards the work they do in this respect.

### Public Health and Disease Control

The *Malaria* position remains satisfactory. Control measures



have now been discontinued over a further area and are now confined to irrigation schemes and large farming estates at which there is a considerable "turn-over" of migrant labour, the area covered being approximately 1,300 square miles in extent. In the remaining previously malarious areas active surveillance measures are carried out consisting of taking blood slides from children and from all cases of febrile illness encountered, administration of anti-malaria drugs to all immigrants from uncontrolled neighbouring territories, and the collection of entomological specimens. An attempt is made to trace and treat every case giving a positive blood slide.

During the year 7,188 blood slides have been examined, of which 45 were positive for malaria parasites. Of these positive cases, 33 were immigrants.

In the pre-control era, between 4,000 and 7,000 cases of malaria were reported annually and there were thousands of unreported cases.

Regular test-spraying of African huts, has also been carried out. In 2,926 huts sprayed, only one *A. gambia* and ten *A. funestus* were discovered.

The World Health Organisation Anopheles Gambiae Advisory Team worked in Swaziland from 12th. February 1958 to 29th. April 1958. A preliminary report of the visit has been received. Confirmation was obtained both of the scarcity of vector mosquitos in African huts, even in areas where no spraying has taken place for three years, and of the altered feeding habits of *A. gambia*, which is living almost entirely on animals.

No large scale *Bilharzia* control measures have yet been instituted. A considerable amount of investigational work was carried out in 1958, both on the incidence of the disease in the local population and on snail vector problems.

The position as far as *Venerial Disease* is concerned shows little change.

The campaign against *Tapeworm Infestation* was continued and during the year 4,864 cases were treated by the staff of the Public Health Laboratory and 713 cases at Government and Mission Hospitals. It is as yet too early to expect any fall in the percentage of "measly" beef carcasses as a result of the campaign.

All cases of *Leprosy* diagnosed are sent to the Mbuluzi Leper Hospital, which is under the control of the Nazarene Mission, Bremersdorp. The number of patients under treatment at the end of 1958 was 40.

### *Medical Statistics*

Statistics of expenditure and those relating to Medical Personnel and the services provided are given in Appendix IX of this Report.

## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The majority of the Native inhabitants of the rural areas live in huts of the beehive type consisting of a wattle frame work covered with thatch, but improved housing, constructed of burnt brick and other forms of permanent material, is gaining popularity in certain areas, notably in the vicinity of townships and mission stations.

Europeans generally have their houses built of concrete blocks roofed with corrugated iron and occasionally roofs are made of thatching grass.

The backlog of housing for Government Servants has not been overtaken but the position has improved. During the financial year 1957/58 expenditure on housing totaled £132,692, 34 Senior Service and 21 Junior Service Police Houses having been completed in addition to 25 Senior Service and 54 Junior Service and Police houses under construction.

The rapid development of existing townships has brought to the fore the need for further town planning. A Township Engineer was appointed during the year to meet this need.

## SOCIAL WELFARE

There is no separate department of Social Welfare, work in this field being performed by the Education and Medical Departments, officers of the District Administration and by organisations such as the British Red Cross and the Child Welfare Society, both of which receive grants-in-aid from Government.

The services rendered by these agencies include pauper relief, care of lepers, health education and work among sufferers from tuberculosis.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements are both active.

## *Chapter VIII:* Legislation

The principal legislation for 1958 was as follows:-

### *Proclamations*

- |     |    |   |
|-----|----|---|
| No. | 2. | Poll Tax—Amendment and consolidation.   |
| No. | 5. | Mining—Amendment and consolidation.   |
| No. | 8. | Customs—Further amendment of the Proclamation and tariff items in first and second Schedules. |



- No. 10. Plant Protection—Providing powers to control the movement and growing of plants so as to prevent the introduction and spread of plant diseases and insect pests.
- No. 11. African Labour—Amendment.
- No. 18. Bremersdorp Township—Extension.
- No. 20. Deeds Registration—Amendment concerning personal servitudes over immovable property.
- No. 27. Excise—Amendment.
- No. 29. Poll Tax—Amendment.
- No. 35. Income Tax—Rates.
- No. 42. Prohibition of Sub-Division of Land—Amendment.
- No. 45. Revenue Licences—Amendment.

### *High Commissioner's Notices*

- No. 7. Import Control Regulations—Amendment.
- No. 11. Mining Proclamation, 1958—Commencement.
- No. 12. Mining Proclamation, 1958—Restricted Minerals.
- No. 13. Mining Commissioner and Inspector of Mines—Appointment.
- No. 14. Mining Board—Appointment.
- Nos. 15. to 22 Customs—Amendment of duties.
- No. 26. Mining Regulations, 1958, (G.E.3038).
- No. 29. Sugar Industry Advisory Board Regulations.
- No. 39. Prohibition of Manufacture or Refining of Sugar—save in accordance with permission.
- No. 41. Import Control Regulations.
- No. 48. Excise—Rebate of Duty on Motor Cars.
- No. 49. Excise—Rebate of Duty on Pipe Tobacco.
- Nos. 54. to 64 Customs—Amendment of Duties.
- No. 66. Import Control Regulations—Amendment.
- No. 73. Urban Areas Regulations—Amendment.
- Nos. 77. to 79 Post Office—Revised Parcel Post Rates.
- No. 87. Post Office—Revised Parcel Post Rates.
- No. 95. Customs—Rebates and Refunds of Duty.

### *Government Notices*

- No. 6. Control of Prices of Mealies and Mealie Products.
- No. 9. Public Prospecting—Withdrawal of certain areas from public prospecting.
- No. 15. Control of Prices of Mealies and Mealie Products.
- No. 16. Roads and Outspans—Rerouting of Portion of Trunk Road No. 1.
- No. 19. Game—Protection.
- No. 24. Dairy and Dairy Produce Regulations—Control of Prices of Cheese.

## *Chapter IX : Justice, Police and Prisons*

### JUSTICE

In terms of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907, Roman-Dutch common law is the common law of the Territory, except where modified by statute. In civil matters Swazi law and custom may be followed where necessary. Statute law consists of Transvaal laws in force at the date of the Administration Proclamation and all subsequent laws promulgated by the High Commissioner. Procedure in the criminal courts, other than the Swazi Courts, is governed by the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation.

The Swazi Courts administer Swazi law and custom and also deal with common law offences not specifically excluded from their jurisdiction, many of which are also offences against customary law. Their practice and procedure are also regulated by Swazi law and custom.

#### *The Judiciary*

The Judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice who is also the Chief Justice of Basutoland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate there being a separate High Court in respect of each Territory. He resides in Basutoland because the volume of work is greater there than in either of the other Territories. A Puisne Judge of each of the three High Courts, who is also resident in Basutoland, was appointed in 1955. There are also four appointed Justices of Appeal. With the appointment of a Puisne Judge it was thought that the Chief Justice could confine his activities to the Court of Appeal, criminal review cases, the supervision of the work of the subordinate courts and the administrative side of the Judiciary but the growth of work in the Courts has rendered that impossible. It has become the practice for the Chief Justice to visit Swaziland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate quarterly to take civil matters and applications and, if necessary, civil trials, this being in addition to the three Criminal and Civil Sessions which are held annually and normally presided over by the Puisne Judge.

Under the Chief Justice there are the Registrar of the High Court, who has magisterial powers, the magistrates and administrative officers in their judicial capacities.

#### *Court of Appeal*

A Court of Appeal for the High Commission Territories



entitled the Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Court of Appeal, was established in 1955 under the Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1954. This court is composed of the Chief Justice, who, *ex officio*, is the President, the four nominated Justices of Appeal and the Puisne Judge who is a Justice of Appeal *ex officio*. Thus, litigants are now able to appeal from High Court decisions to a local Court of Appeal, instead of appealing direct to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The further right of appeal to the Judicial Committee is retained. Circumstances in which an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal and court rules governing appeals are the subject of local legislation.

The court of Appeal sat on two occasions in Swaziland during 1958 and heard nine appeals from convictions by the High Court, all of which were dismissed.

### *High Court*

The High Court is a Superior Court of Record and, in addition to any other jurisdiction conferred by local law, possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, power and authority vested in a Divisional Court of the Supreme Court of South Africa. Although the decision in every case, criminal and civil, is vested exclusively in the presiding Judge, he generally sits with assessors (not more than two administrative officers and two Africans) who act in an advisory capacity. In practice assessors sit in every criminal trial and in many criminal appeals. By far the greatest number of criminal cases tried by the High Court are on indictments for murder, culpable homicide and rape. In civil cases the practice is for the Judge to sit alone where only questions of law, other than Swazi law and custom, are involved. Where Swazi law and custom are involved the Judge sits with four assessors or with two African assessors only, depending upon the character of each particular case.

In its appellate jurisdiction the High Court hears appeals in civil and criminal matters from the Subordinate Courts, from the Judicial Commissioner's Court and from the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal. The High Court has also certain powers of revision in respect of Subordinate Courts.

During the year twenty-eight persons were indicted on criminal charges, all of whom were males aged eighteen years and over. There were seventeen cases against these persons, sixteen of whom were convicted, seven acquitted and five against whom the charge was withdrawn. Three of the convictions were for murder. There were 121 criminal cases received on review from subordinate courts. Of the fifteen criminal appeals lodged, four were dismissed, four allowed and seven were still pending at the end of the year. Sixty-seven civil cases were filed during the year; thirty-seven were disposed of, leaving thirty pending at the end of the year. One

civil appeal from a Subordinate Court was heard and allowed.

### *Subordinate Courts*

Courts subordinate to the High Court, are established in each of the six administrative districts in the Territory. They are presided over by administrative officers, whose powers are determined by the class of court over which they preside. In addition there are three magistrates presiding over Courts of the First Class.

Subordinate Courts have a wide jurisdiction in criminal cases, but are precluded from trying cases of treason, murder, rape, sedition and offences relating to coinage or currency. The penal jurisdiction of a Subordinate Court of the First Class is limited to imprisonment with, or without, hard labour not exceeding two years, or a fine of up to one hundred pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine. In certain cases and subject to certain safeguards, a whipping, not exceeding fifteen strokes, with a cane, may be imposed. A Subordinate Court of the Second Class may impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding one year with, or without, hard labour, or a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine. A whipping, not exceeding eight strokes with a cane, may be imposed in certain cases and subject to certain safeguards. The maximum sentence which a Subordinate Court of the Third Class may impose is a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months with, or without, hard labour, or a fine of up to twenty-five pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine. It may not impose a sentence of corporal punishment.

The Attorney-General may remit a case\* (not being treason, murder, sedition or an offence relating to coinage or currency) to a Subordinate Court for trial with, or without, increased jurisdiction after the holding of a preparatory examination. When so remitted with increased jurisdiction, the powers of punishment for a Court of the First Class are increased to a maximum term of imprisonment of four years and a maximum fine of two hundred pounds. The powers of punishment for a Second Class Court are increased to a maximum term of imprisonment of two years and a maximum fine of one hundred pounds. There is no remittal to a Subordinate Court of the Third Class. All sentences imposed in criminal cases by Subordinate Courts of the First Class, in which the punishment imposed exceeds six months' imprisonment or a fine of more than fifty pounds, are subject to automatic review by the High Court. Sentences imposed by courts of the Second and Third Class are also subject to automatic review by the High Court when the punishment imposed exceeds three months' imprisonment or a fine exceeding twenty-five pounds. All other sentences imposed by a Third Class Court are subject to review as of course by an officer appointed to hold a First Class Subordinate Court in the district in which the Third Class Court is situate.



Detailed criminal statistics may be found in Appendices VI, VII and VIII.

In civil cases Subordinate Courts of the First Class have jurisdiction in all cases where both parties are Africans, subject to the right of such Courts to transfer cases to Swazi Courts for hearing, and in all other actions where the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed five hundred pounds. The jurisdiction of Courts of the Second Class is limited to actions in which the matter in dispute does not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds. Subordinate Courts of the Third Class have no civil jurisdiction.

Including those pending at the end of 1957 (511), there were 1,381 civil cases registered in the subordinate courts during 1958, an increase of 121 on the previous year. 80 cases were heard, leaving 574 pending at the end of the year.

### *Swazi Courts*

The Swaziland Native Courts Proclamation, No.80 of 1950, provides for the establishment of Swazi Courts within the Territory. In all, fourteen Swazi Courts, two Courts of Appeal and a Higher Swazi Court of Appeal have been created. Court Presidents preside over each court and sit with not more than four assessors. Each court has a clerk and three messengers.

Appeal in criminal cases lies from the Courts of first instance to a Swazi Appeal Court, to the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal, to the Judicial Commissioner and thence, in cases where a sentence of imprisonment exceeds three months or where corporal punishment exceeding eight strokes has been imposed or where special leave has been given, to the High Court of Swaziland.

In civil cases appeals from the Higher Swazi Appeal Court go direct to the High Court if the amount of the judgment exceeds £100 or in other cases when special leave to appeal has been granted. If, in the opinion of the Judge, the written record of the case is inadequate for the hearing of the appeal, he may order the matter to be heard, in the first instance, by the Judicial Commissioner from whose judgment an aggrieved party may finally appeal to the High Court.

Swazi Courts are empowered to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction, subject to the provision of the Proclamation, in all matters in which the parties are Africans. The following criminal cases are specifically excluded from their jurisdiction:-

- (a) cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death is alleged to have occurred or which is punishable under any law with death or imprisonment for life;
- (b) cases in connection with marriage other than a marriage contracted under or in accordance with native law or custom, except where and insofar as the case concerns the payment or return or disposal of dowry;
- (c) cases relating to witchcraft, except with the approval of the Judicial Commissioner.

The following is a statement of the laws to be administered:-

- (a) Swazi law and custom prevailing in the Territory so far as it is not repugnant to natural justice or morality or inconsistent with the provisions of any law in force in the Territory;
- (b) The provisions of all rules or orders made by the Swazi Authority, the Ngwenyama or a Chief under the Swaziland Native Administration Proclamation, 1950, or any Proclamation repealing or replacing the same and in force within the area of jurisdiction of the Courts;
- (c) The provisions of any Proclamation which the court is by or under such Proclamation authorised to administer;
- (d) The provisions of any law which the Court may be authorised to administer by an order of the Resident Commissioner.

The only restriction on the civil jurisdiction of the Courts is that in connection with cases arising in respect of marriages of Swazis according to civil or Christian rites.

The Swazi Courts regularly deal with offences under the common law of the Territory, not specifically excluded from their jurisdiction, many of which are also offences against customary law.

The practice and procedure of the Courts are regulated in accordance with Swazi law and custom and provision is made for them to be altered, as necessary, by order of the Ngwenyama.

Criminal proceedings of the Swazi Courts of first instance are reviewable by District Officers and those of the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal by the Judicial Commissioner. Provision exists, in certain circumstances, for cases to be transferred to a Subordinate Court.

During the year the Swazi Courts convicted 5,293 persons on criminal charges. The two Swazi Courts of Appeal dealt with sixteen criminal and twenty-eight civil appeals and the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal with one criminal and six civil appeals. The Swazi Courts also heard 351 civil cases. There were no appeals from the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal or from the Judicial Commissioner's Court to the High Court of Swaziland.

#### POLICE

The maintenance of law and order in the Territory is vested in the Central Government Police Force; there is no Native Authority Police Force.

The strength of the Swaziland Police is 11 Senior Officers 26 Subordinate Officers and 266 ranks.

The Force is commanded by a Commissioner of Police whose Headquarters are at Mbabane. A Deputy Commissioner is stationed at Hlatikulu, where, as a temporary measure he is



in command of the Southern District. Each of the remaining five districts in the Territory is commanded by a Senior Officer. The C.I.D. and Special Branch and the Police Training School are also under the command of a Senior Officer.

Senior Officers are normally appointed by promotion from the Subordinate ranks of the Police Forces of the High Commission Territories.

European Recruits are normally obtained from within the Territory or the Union of South Africa. African recruits are almost entirely Africans of the Territory.

13,492 cases were reported or known to the Police during the year, representing a decrease of 495 over last year's figures. Of these 747 were closed as undetected, giving a percentage of 5.50 as against 6.05 for the previous year. Cases under investigation at the end of the year numbered 929 as against 576 at the end of the previous year.

Figures of cases reported and undetected over the past 5 years are shown hereunder:—

1954	9,261	707	7.63%
1955	10,465	576	5.50%
1956	12,162	818	6.72%
1957	13,987	921	6.05%
1958	13,492	742	5.50%

Appendices VI, VII and VIII of the Report show respectively:

- (i) cases reported or known to the Police, classified under the main headings of crimes and offences, showing their ultimate disposal.
- (ii) persons proceeded against in Courts for crimes and
- (iii) showing Juveniles (under 19) proceeded against.

Members of the Force carried out 22,310 patrols during the year, the mileage covered being 705, 388.

The Swaziland Police is also responsible for manning the Customs and Immigration Post at Mhlumeni, on the Swaziland-Mocambique border.

There are no military forces in Swaziland. The Police Force carries out ceremonial duties that are normally performed by military forces.

1 European and 15 African members of the Force were commended for conspicuous acts of duty during the year.

#### PRISONS

The Central Prison, to which all long term prisoners, habitual criminals and criminal lunatics are removed from District Prisons, is situated at Mbabane.

The main District Prisons are at Hlatikulu, Bremersdorp, Stegi, Pigg's Peak, and Mankaiana; smaller prisons are at Goedgegun, Hluti and Lubuli. There are Lock-ups at Mliba, Siphofaneni, Gollel, Havelock, Horo, Nomahasha, Border Gate and Big Bend.

The Prisons Department is administered by a Superintendent of Prisons, appointed in October 1958. The staff consists of 3 European Gaolers, 5 African Gaolers Class I, 2 African Gaolers Class II, 1 Warder clerk, 6 Technical Instructors, 1 temporary European Gaoler, 39 Warders, 7 wardresses and 1 female mental attendant.

The average daily population of all prisons was 631.6, and the total number of prisoners received during the year was 5,414.

Prison discipline was on the whole good; there was however an increase in the number of escapes. These amounted to 39 of whom 18 were recaptured, as opposed to 28 and 14 during 1957.

At the larger prisons classes in elementary education are held and full facilities are given to all prisoners to practice their religious faith. The general state of health of prisoners during the year was good.

Prison industries are in an early stage of development but all able bodied prisoners are kept fully employed. As Swaziland is essentially an agricultural country, efforts are being made to extend prison industries to incorporate all types of agriculture.

Every prisoner serving a sentence exceeding one month may earn remission up to one third of his sentence, provided that remission earned does not reduce his sentence to less than one month.

Provision exists for prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or sentenced for non payment of fine of £5 or under, to be employed on public works extra-murally. Such prisoners live at home and are only subject to prison discipline during their daily working hours.

Full details regarding prisons may be found in the Swaziland Prison Report for 1958.

## Chapter X : Public Utilities and Public Works

### ELECTRICITY

#### (a) Mbabane Electricity Supply

Power is generated by a hydro-electric station on the Mbabane River.

Capacity of installed plant: 610 KVA (plus a 220 KVA diesel station as standby).

Number of consumers	332
Normal consumption	620,000 units.
Voltage	400/237
Type of supply	A.C. single and three phase.
Frequency	50 cycles per second.



*Tariff:* Single phase: 10/- per month for each 5 amp. installation basic plus 3d. per unit for the first 80 units and 2d. per unit thereafter. Three phase: 15/- per month for each 5 amp. installation basic plus 3d. per unit for the first 40 units and 1½d. per unit thereafter.

*(b) Bremersdorp Electricity Supply*

Power is supplied by Government which has purchased the Swaziland Power Company and it is generated by a hydro-electric station on the Little Usutu River.

Capacity of installed plant	300 K.V.A.
Voltage	380/220.
Type of supply	A.C. single and three phase.
Frequency	50 cycles per second.

*Tariff:* Rate A 1/- per unit, minimum 15/- per month; B. 1,000 units for 37/6, balance at 3d. per unit; C. 1,000 units for £12.10.0d., balance at 1d. per unit.

#### WATER SUPPLIES

*(a) Mbabane*

This water supply has become overloaded, and additions are being undertaken.

*(b) Bremersdorp*

The Consulting Engineers have investigated a variety of new proposals. One, involving pumping from the Little Usutu at a capital cost of about £100,000, has been approved and is now the subject of final documentation prior to construction.

*(c) Stegi*

The supply is adequate for present needs. Treatment to plant has been installed.

*(d) Hlatikulu*

The supply is at present adequate for the demand.

*(e) Goedgegun*

The pumping station has been re-located. A new pumping station has been constructed and additional pumping plant provided.



*(f) Pigg's Peak*

The present supply is sufficient to meet the demand. Improvements to the reticulation are under consideration.

*Sewerage*

A scheme has been prepared for Mbabane and is now the subject of tender proceedings.

*Hydrographic Survey*

A further Colonial Development and Welfare Fund grant has been made. Additional equipment has been purchased and staff is being recruited.



*The new Police Post at Mananga*

BUILDINGS

In addition to the housing mentioned in the Housing and Town Planning Section the following buildings were completed during the year;—

1. Mananga Police Post.
2. Big Bend Police Post.



3. Mbabane T.B. wards.
4. Hlatikulu Hospital stages 4 and 5.
5. St. Mark's School Dining Hall and Kitchen Block.
6. St. Mark's School Tuition Block 1st stage.
7. Compound Msunduza St. Mark's School.
8. St. Mark's School Caterer's Accommodation.
9. Big Bend Post Office.
10. Eranchi Post Office.
11. Bremersdorp Exchange.
12. P.W.D. Compound Msunduza.
13. P.W.D. Office Stegi.
14. P.W.D. Office Goedgegun.
15. Bremersdorp Electricity Supply Office.
16. Matron's Flats and Staff Accommodation Mbabane Hospital.
17. Additional office accommodation, Secretariat, Treasury, and Medical Department.
18. Extension to Central Stores Office Accommodation.

The following buildings were under construction at 31/12/58.

1. Hlatikulu Central School Extensions.
2. Bremersdorp Central School Extensions.
3. Pigg's Peak Primary School Extensions.
4. Evelyn Baring School Office Block.
5. St. Mark's School Boys' Hostel.
6. Roads Staff accommodation.
7. Public Health Laboratory, Bremersdorp.
8. Extensions to Land Utilization Offices, Bremersdorp.

The following tender had been invited:—

1. Extensions to stores accommodation Central Stores, Mbabane.

The following prospects were under planning considerations:—

1. At St. Mark's School new Girls' Hostel.
2. At St. Mark's School Tuition Block second stage.
3. Pigg's Peak School Girls' Hostel.
4. Eranchi and Big Bend European School.
5. Police Station Stegi.
6. P.W.D. Head Office.
7. New Post Office, Mbabane.
8. Proposed Teacher Training Centre Bremersdorp.  
(C.D.&W)
9. Extensions to Evelyn Baring School. (C.D.&W)

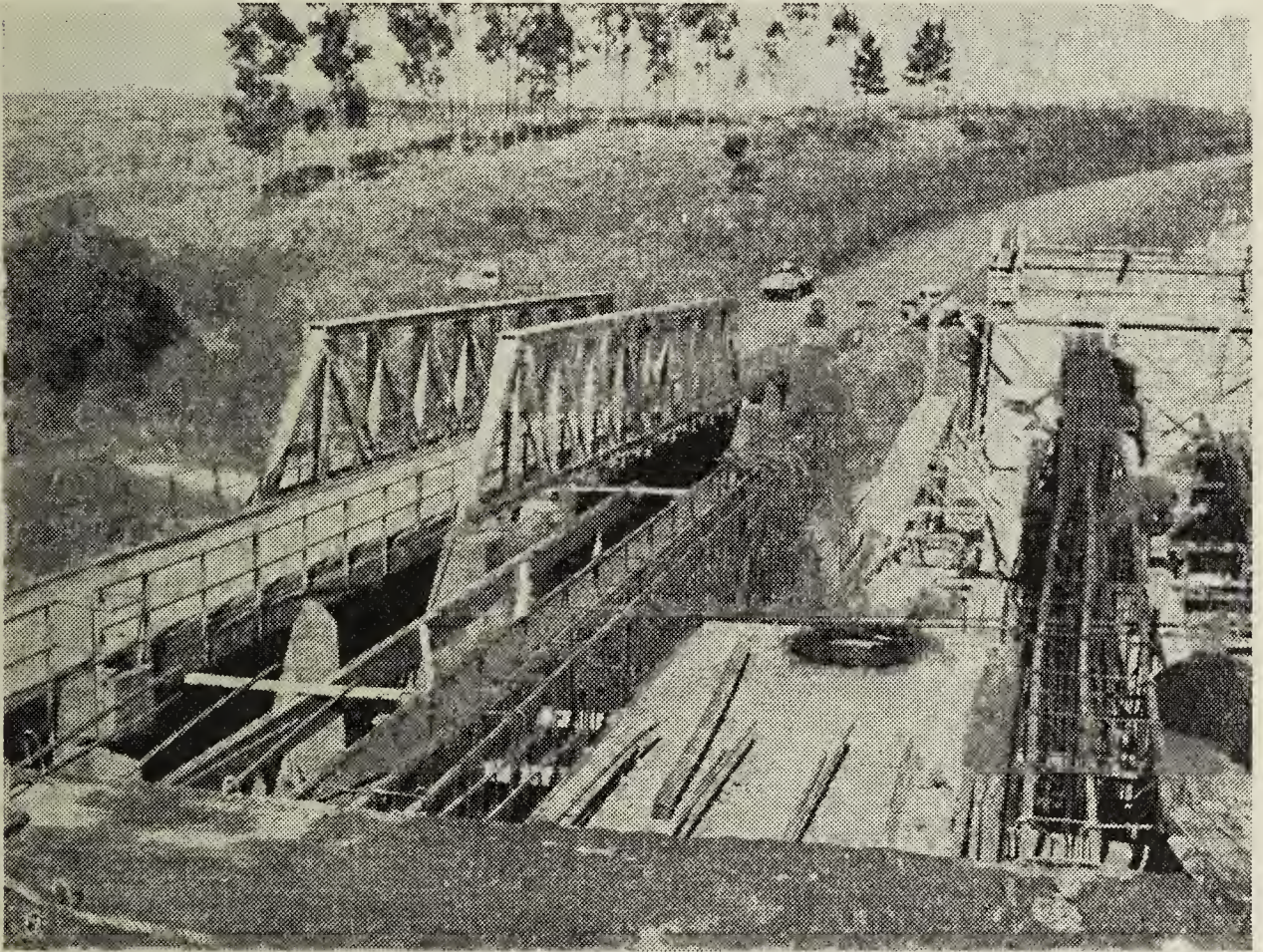
In addition, 25 Minor Works items were completed or were begun.



## ROADS

1958 was a busy year in this Branch and good progress has been made with the construction of new roads and bridges and also with road betterment operations.

The large departmental construction unit working on the new road between Golela, the rail head in the south-eastern corner of the Territory, and Lukula which is situated five miles from Stegi, has worked well and this route, some 70 miles, has been completed to a good all-weather gravel standard. Work began on this route in July, 1957. The low-level bridge over the Usutu River at Big Bend constitutes a weak link on this route and is subject to flooding at frequent intervals during the summer rains. It is hoped to begin the construction of a new high-level bridge by the middle of 1959.



*The Bridge over the Usushwana river during construction*

A contractor is busy completing the construction of two large bridges over the Usushwana River on the road between Mbabane and Bremersdorp. The larger of these two structures is practically finished and will be in use during the first quarter of 1959. The second bridge is approximately four months behind schedule. The completion of these two Little Usutu bridges will remove two danger points from the busiest road in Swaziland where numerous accidents have occurred.

The smaller bridges on the Oshoek-Mbabane-Bremersdorp road are being replaced by departmental bridging units and



will be completed by the end of 1959. Three new structures are all being constructed on a new improved location of the main road.

A contract has been let and excellent progress made on the construction of a difficult  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles section of road leading into Mbabane from the direction of Bremersdorp. The present old road contains very steep gradients and sub-standard curvature. When completed, the new road will permit safe travel at a speed of 40 m.p.h. over this section which is the best standard obtainable in this mountainous country. On the North side of Mbabane, plant is being hired from another contractor and a new road is being constructed by these machines which are supervised by departmental staff.

It is hoped to complete the construction of the new road between Oshoek and Bremersdorp by the 31st March, 1960. This road will be of a sufficiently high gravel standard to enable bitumen surfacing to be laid on it when the necessary funds become available.



*Work on the realignment of the Mbabane - Bremersdorp  
trunk road*

A contract was let to a local firm of surveyors for the preparation of drawings of the road between Peak Timbers Patulite Factory, Pigg's Peak and the Horo Border. The object of this survey is to plan for the bitumen surfacing of roads in the Pigg's Peak area.



A Branch is responsible for the repair and service of Government plant and transport. There are permanent workshops at Mbabane, Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu. The new workshop at Bremersdorp is at present being equipped with tools and other necessary machinery.

There are approximately 1,200 miles of roads to maintain in the Territory. All of these have either earth or gravel surfaces and most of them are inadequately drained and not properly aligned.

In the Northern part of the Territory where the rainfall is high, the road gradients steep and the traffic intensity highest, the problem of maintaining roads in a reasonably trafficable condition is a difficult one. However, the road maintenance organisation has been strengthened by the purchase of new Power Graders and a small increase in funds, and it has been possible to keep the progressively increasing volume of traffic moving throughout the year.

Of the three units which were formed to add gravel and carry out improvements to main roads which are not to be reconstructed in the near future, it has been found necessary to close down one of the two departmental gangs because the rate of expenditure has been higher than anticipated. The two remaining units will be operating in the South of the Territory early in 1959.

## *Chapter XI : Communications*

There is as yet no railway and there is no river or lake transport in the Territory. A railway survey has, however, been undertaken and developments in this field appear likely with the exploitation of the Territory's considerable coal, iron and timber resources in the near future.

### AIR TRANSPORT

There are no regular air services within the Territory, nor is Swaziland connected with any International air route. Landing fields are in use at Stegi Township and Big Bend in the Stegi District, Gollel in the Hlatikulu District and at Mbabane. These landing fields are suitable for light aircraft only. A landing ground suitable for use by aircraft up to Dakota size was in use in the Malkerns area of the Bremersdorp District during the year.

Plans now being prepared envisage the establishment of 1000—1200 yard strips at all main centres of population and development and of a main port of entry to international



standards in the centre of Swaziland.

There are no Customs Aerodromes in Swaziland.

#### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Mails are conveyed by the Road Motor Service of the South African Railways and Harbours.

There are thirty two Post Offices and Agencies in Swaziland, at fourteen of which Money Order and Savings Bank business may be transacted.

A large number of residents in the South are served by means of Private Bags, which are made up at Golela, Piet Retief and Bremersdorp.

Developments during the year include the occupation of two new Government owned Post Offices, the construction of 132 miles of new telephone routes and the establishment of two new trunk lines. An Automatic Exchange was established at Mbabane. Equipment for the extension of this Exchange and for the establishment of an Automatic Exchange at Bremersdorp has been received and installations are in progress. Inter-dialling facilities between the two systems will be introduced.

Eight V.H.F. Radio links have already been established in the Territory and it is anticipated that the establishment of a further thirteen links will be completed early in 1959.

The main outlets from Swaziland are:—

To Johannesburg	—	One outlet.
Ermelo	—	Two outlets.
Barberton	—	Three outlets.
Piet Retief	—	Four outlets.
Golela	—	One outlet.
Lourenco Marques	—	One outlet.

The following trunk outlets are under consideration:—

1. Ermelo	—	One outlet.
2. Johannesburg	—	Twelve outlets.
3. Barberton	—	One outlet.
4. Piet Retief	—	Three outlets.
5. Golela	—	One outlet.

Teleprinter circuits are in operation between Johannesburg and major Swaziland offices and telegrams are transmitted by telephone from Agencies and Sub-offices to Head Offices.

## *Chapter XII : Press, Films and Information Services*

### PRESS

Two weekly newspapers are published in the Territory namely "The Times of Swaziland" and "Izwi Lama Swazi" (The Voice of the Swazi).

### FILMS

There are six commercial cinemas in Swaziland. Twelve schools have their own 16 m.m. projectors and make use of films from libraries in the Union of South Africa. A mobile unit operated by the Education Department makes considerable use of films supplied by the United Kingdom Information Office.

A small film library comprising some 200 reels is housed at the Education Department.

### INFORMATION SERVICES

Information of a varied nature was supplied in response to enquiries received from the United Kingdom, South Africa and elsewhere in the Commonwealth. A majority of the requests was for factual information, generally of an historical or sociological type, relating to Swaziland and sought by Universities, journalists, authors, librarians, curators of museums and prospective settlers. With the help of the Secretariat library it was generally possible to supply the desired information or to inform the inquirers where it could be obtained.

On several occasions it was a privilege to assist journalists visiting Swaziland in connection with special assignments of work.

Close liaison was maintained with the United Kingdom Information Office, Johannesburg, whence a number of publications were received for distribution within the Territory.



*Chapter XIII : Local Forces*

Apart from the Swaziland Police, which is semi-military in character, there are no military forces in Swaziland. Members of Rifle Clubs, of which there are four, are bound by legislation to make themselves available for service as special constables in times of real or anticipated emergency,

Membership is voluntary and confined to European male residents of Swaziland, between the ages of 17 and 65. Training is confined to firing practice on ranges.

## PART III

### *Chapter I : Geography*

#### *Position*

Swaziland lies to the east of the Transvaal Province of the Union of South Africa, which bounds it on the north, west and south. On the east it borders Mocambique and Natal. The area of the Territory is 6,705 square miles (or 4,291,000 acres). It is compact in shape, the maximum distance from north to south being less than 120 miles, and east to west less than 90 miles. Most of the country is between the 26th and 27th parallels of south latitude, and the 31st and 32nd east meridians.

From the centrally situated township of Bremersdorp, Johannesburg is 260 miles by road, Durban 350 miles, Lourenco Marques 120 miles and Cape Town 1,080 miles. The road distance to the nearest point in Basutoland is 300 miles, in Bechuanaland 450 miles and in Rhodesia (Beitbridge) 490 miles. The United Kingdom is a minimum of 17 days' travelling time by land and sea via Cape Town, or 28 hours by land and air via Johannesburg.

#### *Geographical Regions*

Travelling across the Territory from west to east along the Oshoek-Goba road one passes through four well-defined topographic regions. These extend longitudinally north and south throughout Swaziland in roughly parallel belts. The Highveld (westernmost), Middleveld and Lowveld are of more or less equal breadth, while the Lubombo is a markedly narrower strip along the east border. The four regions are considered in turn below.

#### *Highveld*

The Highveld—to the Swazi *Inkangala*—is a north-eastward continuation of the Natal Drakensberg, but whereas the latter normally has one imposing facade, in Swaziland the mountainous massifs are broken up and dissected in a wide belt of rugged terrain. The average elevation is 3,500 to 4,500 feet, with highest altitudes at the summits of Emlembe (6,100 feet) and Ingwenya (6,000 feet).

The Highveld landscape is seamed and split by numerous river valleys and gorges and has great scenic beauty, but often the steep, rocky or boulder-strewn slopes of its granite and quartzite hills militate against intensive permanent cultivation. However, in areas where gradients are less than



about 8°, the rock is cloaked by deep red, orange and yellow soils, generally of medium texture and good physical properties, and some valleys in the Swazi tribal domain are quite heavily populated, for the summer rainfall is usually adequate for fair yields of their staple crop, maize

The Highveld's natural vegetation may at one time have been woodland, but the ravages of annual burning to provide young pasturage for stock and of long-continued cutting for fuel have left only a few remnants of this cover. The present-day grasses are mainly "sour", i.e. not of sufficient nutritive value in winter to maintain cattle in good condition without recourse to supplementary feeding. As hay-making and fodder storage are still foreign to the Swazi, and to many European stock farmers, the carrying capacity of the veld is frequently exceeded, and the resultant over-grazing has led to colonization by weeds or even, in small localities, complete denudation of vegetal cover. Only a limited measure of success has been achieved in solving this problem to date.

The Highveld is, however, a good area for the winter grazing of sheep and moreover, though there are some long-established wattle plantations, afforestation with other trees has made enormous progress there in the last decade. The largest man-made forest in Africa—more than 90,000 acres of pine and eucalypts—straddles the Usutu River in this zone. A second forest block of 65,000 acres in the north has, unlike the former, begun large-scale production and during 1958 exported almost £0.5-million worth of pine "chipboard".

The capital of Swaziland, Mbabane (population about 1,100 Europeans and 2,300 Africans), is picturesquely situated amid hills that lie in the shadow of the Mdimba Range, within whose fastnesses are the burial caves of many Swazi Kings. Havelock (about 400 Europeans and 2,000 Africans) has grown up around what is now one of the five largest asbestos mines in the world—production began in 1938 and approximately half of Swaziland's foreign trade earnings in 1958 were derived from asbestos exports. Gold is mined sporadically in the north, barytes and tin exploitation are carried on north and south respectively of Mbabane, and the Bomvu Ridge iron ore prospect is also in the vicinity of the capital.

### *Middleveld*

From townships such as Mbabane and Hlatikulu, near the Highveld edge, views are obtained down gradually widening valleys to the rolling tall grass country of the Middleveld. This geographical region has an average altitude of 2,000 to 2,500 feet and, though hilly in parts, e.g. within the angle made by the Mkhondo and Usutu Rivers, generally speaking affords ample opportunity for mixed farming—the growing of cotton, tobacco, "dryland" pineapples, citrus, bananas, other subtropical fruits and rice under irrigation, with dairying or beef production featuring in the economy and some forestry, chiefly wattle plantations.

The geological foundation of the region is mainly granite, as in the Highveld, with some occurrences of dolorite, quartzite and other rock types. The principal soils of the undulating countryside are deep, friable red loams and clay loams and, where surface and internal drainage are somewhat impeded, grey-brown sands and sandy loams that rest abruptly on mottled sandy clay or on *ouklip* (iron concretions). Vleis—seasonal marshes—tend to be commoner in the Middleveld than elsewhere, though even here valley bottoms are usually not swampy, but are occupied by clear-cut drainage channels: paths and cattle-trails down to crossing-places, if not consolidated or changed every few years, develop into *dongas* (gullies).

Veld grazing is rather better than in the Highveld, and overstocking not so serious. The most densely populated parts of Swaziland (more than 150 persons per square mile) are found in the central and southern Middleveld. The capitals of the Swazi Nation have been within this region for the last two centuries, first at Shiselweni near Hluti, in the south, then with northward expansion at various places in the Ezulwini and Mtilane valleys, never far from the foot of the Mdimba Mountains. In this district, midway between Mbabane and Bremersdorp, are the present Paramount Chief's royal village of Lozitehlezi and the Queen Mother's Lobamba.

The Swazi, significantly, have no special name for the Middleveld, simply terming it *Live* or *Ngwane*, the nucleus of the tribal area. Seen from the air, or from some high vantage point, the patchwork quilt on much of the Swazi-occupied ground of thin strips of cultivation, curving in sympathy with the sinuous contours of the landscape, presents a pleasing picture, and it is difficult to realize that this conservation farming was virtually unknown among the Swazi ten years ago, when sheet erosion and soil exhaustion were developing on a large scale. The co-operation of the people with Rural Development staff who have checked and reversed this trend to "badlands" has been most gratifying. Nevertheless, in the Lower Middleveld, encroachment by thorn-bushes constitutes another threat to both cropping and grazing: this problem may prove less amenable to a speedy solution than has misuse of arable fields.

The chief irrigation schemes, from north to south, are on the Lomati (Ngonini Estate plus several Swazi schemes), Usutu (Malkerns, including Swazi areas at Mahlanya and Luyengweni) and Mhlatusane (Kubuta). Malkerns is by far the largest project, with 3,000 irrigated acres and has the most diversified cropping: the Territory's only fruit canning factory is there. Between Malkerns and Bremersdorp are a "dryland" tung plantation of about 3,000 acres and an avocado orchard of 200 acres.

Bremersdorp (population about 700 Europeans and 100 Africans) is the commercial and agricultural focus of Swaziland, and the hub of the road network: it possesses the largest bus depot in Southern Africa. The next biggest township of



the Middleveld is Goedgegun (population about 250 Europeans and 100 Africans) in the midst of the southern tobacco, cotton and wattle district, where European rural population is at its densest—indeed a number of “farms” are little more than smallholdings and some are subeconomic. Not far to the east of Goedgegun is a large block of land, between Dwaleni and Hluti, which is mainly in the hands of Eurafrican families. There are also sizeable Eurafrican communities in Bremersdorp and at Croydon.

### *Lowveld*

The third region, the Lowveld or Bushveld—*Iblanze* to the Swazi—is a gently undulating lowland (but seldom a true plain) with isolated kopjes and ridges rising above the general level of 500 to 1,000 feet to, in the cases of Nkambeni and Nkondolo more than 2,300 feet.

The Lowveld is characterized by its hot and sub-humid climate and by its distinctive “bush” vegetation, which ranges from dense thorny thicket to more open parkland savanna with quite large trees 50 or 100 yards apart and a floor of “sweet” grasses of high feeding value.

The geology is complicated, but in general it may be said that acid rocks (granites and the Eccra sandstones and shales which contain seams of anthracitic coal, just beginning to be worked) occupy the western Lowveld, while basic rocks (basalt and dolerite) are found mainly in the east. The soils reflect this pattern, those of the west being similar to Middleveld soils, while to the east are shallower red and black clays: the latter, known colloquially as black turf, is probably the most naturally fertile kind of soil in the country, but unfortunately it suffers from the handicap of being difficult to work except when at just the correct moisture content.

Up to 1950 this was par excellence cattle-ranching country, and there are still many properties with more than a thousand head of stock. The Lowveld Swazi have also been in the past almost entirely pastoralists as even the hardy sorghum, let alone maize, fails in the “unseasonable” drought periods common in the summer “wet” season. The excellent grazing has prompted the establishment of a 25,000 acres Government-operated holding area—Impala Ranch in the Mbuluzi basin—for cattle culled from overstocked areas of the Highveld and Middleveld. Here, as elsewhere in the low country the stock are watered at reservoirs behind small dams thrown across minor valleys, as well as at the few perennial rivers.

However, added prosperity, over and above that conferred by pastoral enterprises, has of late come to parts of the Lowveld, with the emphasis on more intensive systems of land use. In the first place, there has been a resuscitation of cotton-growing after a hiatus of some twenty years, and secondly, of even greater importance economically, those sectors near major rivers are experiencing a manifold increase in irrigation activities.

The principal irrigation schemes at Mhlume (Komati River water canalised) and Big Bend (Usutu River) are concentrating on sugar-cane production, though citrus on sandy alluvial earths, rice and other crops also feature in the present output and development programmes. There are smaller irrigation projects on the Ngwavuma and Mbuluzi Rivers.

At Mhlume and Ubombo (Big Bend) new villages with many modern amenities have sprung up in a very short space of time, and new road construction during 1958 has been chiefly aimed at connecting them adequately with other nodal points. The distance from, for example, Bremersdorp to Big Bend by all weather gravel road, is being reduced from 70 to only 50 miles by improvements and realignments.

Finally, it must be mentioned that, thanks to the work, from 1947, of the Government's Malaria Control team, disease is no longer the scourge of the Lowveld, and this must be considered a major advantage that augurs well for its closer settlement and still further expansion of human activities.

### *Lubombo*

An impressive escarpment rises sheer along the whole length of the eastern Lowveld, terminating it seaward and interrupted only by the poorts (gorges) of the Ngwavuma, Usutu and Mbuluzi Rivers. The ascent of this steep rim of the Lubombo Plateau can be made by car to Ingwavuma (Natal) and to Stegi. Once on top of the range, one can look across the Tongoland coastal flats towards the Indian Ocean, down a dipslope gashed by deep valleys which originate right at the scarp crest.

The plateau is built of acid to intermediate volcanic lavas and the soils of its rolling terrain are fairly deep, reddish and medium to heavy in texture around Stegi and Nomahasha. However, in some other portions of the region, soil is virtually absent, the rocks being exceptionally resistant to weathering processes.

Though the altitude is equivalent to that of the Middleveld—2,500 feet on Stegi Hill and nearly 2,700 feet at Mananga Beacon—the vegetation is reminiscent of the Lowveld bush, save that thorny acacias are rarer. The Lubombo is, in part, good mixed farming country, but in terms of a real extent the chief type of individual holding is the cattle-ranch. On 13,000 acres at Palata-Mhlababovu, in one of the Swazi-held blocks of land, there is the most complete rehabilitation scheme functioning as yet in the Territory—planned resiting of arable and grazing lands and of dwelling-huts. The only township, Stegi, has a population of some 250 Europeans and a considerable number of Euraficans and Africans.

### *Swaziland Rivers*

In their journey to the sea, Swaziland's major rivers traverse all four regions. They warrant a section of this



chapter devoted entirely to their description, for this is one of the best watered areas in Southern Africa. The Lowveld and Middleveld ever-increasingly draw on their reaches of rivers for supplies of irrigation water, while the Highveld and Middleveld are on the verge of hydro-electric development: there are already small schemes to provide power to Mbabane and Bremersdorp townships and to some of the few industrial organisations, e.g. a chipboard factory and sawmill at Pigg's Peak and a larger countrywide project is contemplated.

Nearly all Highveld streams, even streams only a few miles in length, are perennial, while in contrast the watercourses of the Lowveld, other than the trunk rivers, may appear to be commodious enough, but they are only filled after heavy rainstorms and are "*tibubodla*" (dry channels in the fashion of *wadis*) at all other times,

From the Highveld the Lomati, Komati, Mbuluzi, Usushwana (Little Usutu), Usutu (or Great Usutu), Ingwempisi and Mkhondo (or Assegai), fed by countless minor streams, flow in a generally eastward direction towards the Indian Ocean. The Usutu has the greatest volume. It rises in the Transvaal within a few yards of headwaters of the Vaal (which drains to the Atlantic) and 90 miles in a straight line to the east, having served Malkerns irrigation scheme, received all its perennial tributaries and breached the Bulunga poort leading from Middleveld to Lowveld, it is, at Siphofaneni bridge, an impressively broad river with a mean flow that can be estimated conservatively at 1,400 cusecs. In the Lowveld the intermittent, occasionally-in-spate Mzimpofo, Mhlatuzane, Mti-ndzekwa and Mhlatuze Rivers all join the Usutu which swings in wide loops via Little Bend (canal out-take) and Big Bend to its exit from the Territory at Abercorn in the Lubombo poort—altitude only 70 feet above sea level—and soon after unites with the Pongolo to form the Maputo, which discharges into Delagoa Bay.

Further round the shores of this bay, on which stands Lourenco Marques, are the mouths of the Mbuluzi and Komati (whose affluent the Lomati has entered it in the Transvaal Lowveld). South of the Usutu catchment is that of the Ngwavuma: its flow has been known on occasions to cease, but over the last 4 or 5 years soil conservation heavy units have concentrated on the reclamation and protection of its upper basin with marked beneficial results. The Ngwavuma is tributary to the Pongolo.

### *Climate*

The Highveld region has a humid near-temperate climate, with 40 to 90 inches mean annual rainfall. The Middleveld and Lubombo are subtropical and rather drier, while the Lowveld is almost tropical and definitely sub-humid—20 to 30 inches mean annual rainfall.

Records from 43 stations with over 20 years in operation, and about 110 shorter-term posts, show that usually 75 to 85

per cent of the rains come in the summer half-year from October to March. Year-to-year variability of totals is extremely great, especially in the Lowveld. Drought hazard is also most serious in the Lowveld. Over large tracts of that region an annual fall of 30 inches can be expected only 1 or 2 years in 10, as against 5 or more years in 10 in other regions. The maximum rainfall recorded in one day has been more than 10 inches, at Havelock.

From the data provided by 25 stations making thermometer readings, it can be judged that the mean annual temperature on the Highveld is just over 60° and that in the Lowveld is about 72°. Seasonal and daily ranges in temperature are greatest in the Lowveld, least on the Lubombo and Highveld. These last two regions are thought to be more equable because of nearness to the Indian Ocean and prevalence of cloud and mist respectively. There is a low incidence of frost: it can, however, be expected for a few days in most years on much of the Highveld and upper Middleveld, and in valley bottoms throughout the Territory.

The meteorological records taken by official and private observers are collected by the Land Utilization Department in conjunction with the Weather Bureau of the Union of South Africa, which provides raingauges and other instruments. The Bremersdorp station reports twice daily to the Weather Bureau in Pretoria.

In the following tables the salient features of Swaziland's climate are brought out. Where possible, 1958 figures are given as well as long-term averages. Reference should be made to the map on page 63 for an overall picture of mean annual rainfall.



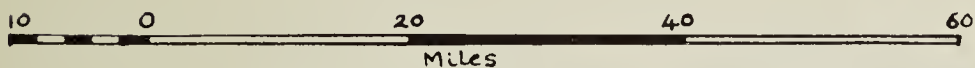
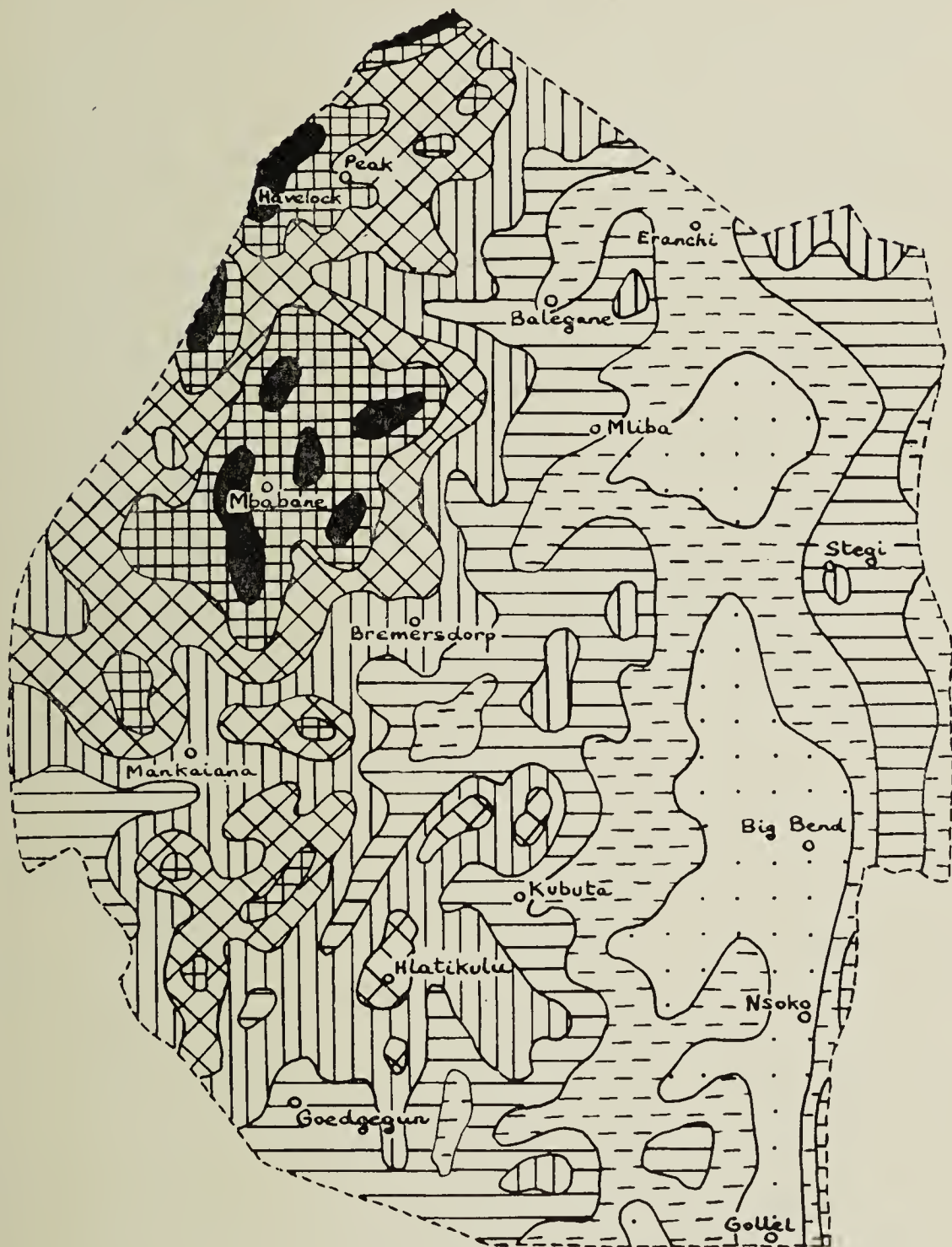
*Rainfall*

Regions and Selected Stations	Altitude Feet	1958 Ins.	Longterm		Maximum		Minimum	
			Ins.	Yrs.	Ins.	Year	Ins.	Year
<i>Highbveld</i>								
Havelock	4,600	57.5	73.1	26	106.9	1955	46.3	1941
Mbabane	3,800		54.6	53	81.9	1939	35.4	1912
Hlatikulu	4,000	45.9	45.6	54	67.1	1939	26.4	1935
<i>Middleveld</i>								
Bremersdorp	2,000	34.9	35.9	55	63.1	1909	18.4	1945
Kubuta	1,700	32.3	31.0	41	54.3	1918	12.5	1930
Goedgegun	3,300	36.8	33.8	24	44.6	1939	19.8	1935
<i>Lowveld</i>								
Balegane	1,100	32.3	29.0	34	43.1	1937	13.9	1935
Wisselrode	500	21.7	21.3	35	32.8	1955	12.0	1945
Golela	600	21.7	22.1	30	33.6	1942	7.9	1935
<i>Lubombo</i>								
Stegi	2,200	35.0	33.8	58	59.6	1918	14.5	1935

*Temperature* (°F)

Regions and Selected Stations	1958				Years	Longterm			
	Abs. Max.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Abs. Min.		Abs. Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Min.	Abs. Max.
<i>Highbveld</i>									
Havelock	92.3	72.9	54.0	34.9	16	96.0	72.6	53.2	30.1
Mbabane	89.6	—	—	—	53	99.0	72.6	51.7	20.8
Hlatikulu	92.5	70.0	54.9	35.4	35	99.5	70.1	52.7	27.0
<i>Middleveld</i>									
Bremersdorp	104.2	81.1	58.3	38.1	53	108.9	79.8	56.4	32.0
Kubuta	—	—	—	—	11	108.5	79.0	59.0	31.0
Goedgegun	97.5	75.4	54.5	23.9	4	97.5	74.5	53.8	21.6
<i>Lowveld</i>									
Balegane	108.5	83.9	58.3	34.0	14	108.5	83.6	57.5	29.3
Wisselrode	111.2	85.9	59.7	34.1	7	111.2	84.3	60.0	32.0
Golela	109.8	85.1	61.5	37.4	9	112.0	83.9	60.7	29.0
<i>Lubombo</i>									
Stegi	104.5	81.5	58.8	39.6	59	120.5	76.5	56.9	27.1

# SWAZILAND — MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL



Shading							
Inches Rainfall	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-50	50-60	60-90
Square Miles	780	1370	1500	1340	1000	560	150

Total Area 6700 Sq. Miles  
Average Rainfall 36 Inches

ERM



*Flora and Fauna*

Swaziland has a rich natural flora which includes not only many beautiful types of wild flowers and flowering shrubs but also several rare species of cycads, aloes, ferns and lilies, some of which are not found outside the territory. In many mountain kloofs and also in the bushveld grow a variety of indigenous trees some of which supply the Swazi with wood suitable for the fashioning of various utensils and furniture and also for weapons. One indigenous tree is of considerable commercial value in South Africa. Known to the Swazi as *Mvangati* (*Pterocarpus Angolensis*) the name 'Kiaat' is generally applied to it by the timber trade. It is of hardwood type and furniture made from it at the Mbabane Trades School is to be found in many Government offices and houses.

Bird life is in general profuse throughout the territory and game such as kudu, wildebeeste, zebra, waterbuck, impala and duiker roam the Lowveld whilst some of the smaller forms of antelope are also encountered in other parts of the country. Crocodiles still infest the lower and middle reaches of the big rivers and fish such as bream, yellow and tiger fish, all occur fairly plentifully in most rivers and streams. Both flora and fauna are protected by Proclamations which have recently been revised.

## *Chapter II : History*

In the sixteenth century, by traditional account, the main Bantu tribes were advancing southwards down the coast of what is now Portuguese East Africa and among them was a Chief, one Dlamini of Embo-Nguni stock. As they moved forward they disintegrated for various reasons to form the present tribes of South Africa.

In about the year 1750, Ngwane III, a descendant of Dlamini broke away from the main body of Bantu then on the coast and with his few followers moved over Lubombo range and settled in the Eshiselweni area between the Pongola and the Usutu Rivers. His people became known as Abaka-Ngwane, that is the people of Ngwane, and the land they occupied as Ka-Ngwane, the land of Ngwane.

Ngwane died in 1780 and was succeeded by his son Ndvungunye who established his kraal at Eshiselweni.

The next ruler after the death in 1815 of the Swazi King was his son Sobhuza I, who was better known as Somhlolo. It was during his reign that the Swazi nation greatly increased its power. Sobhuza was a warrior and he organized his followers into an army which systematically attacked and absorbed all weaker tribes within reach. They were, however, unable to match their strength with that of the powerful Zulus to the south so Sobhuza with all his followers moved northwards and established himself at Elangeni near the Usushwana River, not far from the present Queen Mother's kraal of Lobamba. This area was already occupied by small tribes or clans of Eapedi origin whom the Swazi named the Abesuthu. They offered little resistance and were rapidly absorbed.

In 1823 the Zulus attacked the Swazi who were forced to flee to caves in the Mdimba hills and it was only in 1836 at Lubuya that they dared to meet the Zulus in open combat.

It was during that same year that Sobhuza died and was succeeded by Mswazi II who, because of the Zulu raids, moved further north and established himself at Hoho between the Ntintinyane and Mlumati Rivers in the present Pigg's Peak District. Like his father he was also a warrior and with his well trained regiments, organised on the Zulu system, attacked all tribes to the east and west and to the north beyond Lydenburg. It is said that it was at this time that they became known as Swazi after the name of their ruler.

The Swazi were still menaced by marauding Zulu Impis from time to time. The Zulus, however, never settled in the country but satisfied themselves with the cattle and other booty they collected on their raids.

After his defeat by his brother Mpande, who was helped by the Boers, the Zulu Chief Dingane fled to the Nyawo area on



the Lubombo range on the southern border of Swaziland where he was killed by a party of Swazi warriors. The Zulu raids into the country increased after this and finally Mswati sent a deputation to Sir Theophilus Shepstone, the British Agent General in Natal, through whose good offices amicable relations were established once and for all between the two tribes.

It was during this reign that the Voortrekkers settled in the Lydenburg District and that the first Europeans came to Swaziland to settle.

In 1844 the Rev. James Allison of the Wesleyan Mission, with Mswati's permission established himself at Mahamba. He also granted a hunting concession over 1,000 square miles of land in Southern Swaziland to Conraad Vermaak in 1860.

In 1846 Mswati signed a treaty with Commandant Potgieter in which he ceded to the Lydenburg Republic for 100 head of cattle whatever rights he had to all land north of the Crocodile River.

By this time the Swazi occupied territory up to Barberton in the North and extending towards Carolina and Ermelo in the West, while the tribes in the Lydenburg District also paid tribute to the Swazi King.

In 1868 Mswati died and his heir, his 7 year old son Ludvonga, was poisoned before he became old enough to reign and it was not until July 1875 that Mswati's mother, Tandile, pointed out her 17 year old grandson Mbandzeni as the person selected to be King. He became Dlamini IV and established his kraal at Embekelweni and his administrative headquarters at Nkanini under the Mdimba mountains.

In 1879 the Swazi assisted the British in the war against Sikukuku but they took no part in the Zulu war.

During the 1880's large numbers of concession seekers visited the Swazi king, Mbandzeni, requesting the grant of every conceivable right not only to land, minerals, grazing and timber but also to railways, telegraphs, mining rights, patents, collection of the King's revenue, trading, and to exemption from taxes. Mbandzeni was anxious to be helpful to his visitors, but soon found the complexities of the Europeans' desires bewildering. He therefore took steps to appoint Europeans to advise him but did in fact bestow a considerable number of various rights although in all cases, in granting concessions, he imposed a formula to preserve his own sovereignty and to safeguard the rights and interests of the Swazi people.

Mbandzeni died in 1889 and in 1894 Bunu, also known as Mahlokohlo, officially became King with the name of Ngwane IV with his headquarters at Ezabeni and his administrative capital at Zombode. He died in December 1899 and it was during this year his heir, the present Paramount Chief, Sobhuza II, was born. The government of the Swazi during Sobhuza's minority was undertaken by the Chief Regent, his grandmother, Labotsibeni. She was a wise chief and did valuable work for her people and country and her relations with the Administration were always of a friendly nature.

She died in 1925.

In 1921 the Chief Regent handed over her duties to Sobhuza who was duly installed as Paramount Chief of Swaziland.

Sobhuza II, C.B.E., is 61 years of age and was educated at Zombode in Swaziland and at Lovedale in the Cape Province. He has his headquarters at Lobamba and his administrative centre at Lozithehlezi.

In 1888 a charter of self-government was granted to the Europeans in the country and two years later under a Convention between Her Majesty's Government and the South African Republic a provisional Government, consisting of representatives of the two Powers and a representative of the Swazis, was set up with the consent of the latter. Power to appoint a Government Secretary, an Attorney General and other officials was given, and a Court was established which adjudicated on the initial validity of all concessions granted by Mbandzeni, which with few exceptions, were confirmed.

In accordance with the pledges given to the Government of the South African Republic, the provisional Administration came to an end three years later, when the British Government signed a fresh Convention permitting the South African Republic to acquire from the Regent and her Council an Organic Proclamation conferring on the Republic rights of jurisdiction, legislation and administration without incorporation in the Republic. The Swazis refused to sign the Proclamation which had been drafted for them, but its provisions with some of those in the 1893 Convention, were embodied in the final Convention of 1894, under which the South African Republic exercised powers of protection, legislation, jurisdiction and administration in Swaziland, subject to the limitations of the Convention.

On the conquest of the Transvaal, all the rights and powers of the South African Republic passed to His Majesty, and, on the cessation of hostilities, a British Special Commissioner, with a small force of South African Constabulary was sent into the country and a provisional Administration was established. An Order-in-Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act was issued in June 1903 providing that the Governor of the Transvaal should administer Swaziland, and conferring on him the right to legislate by Proclamation.

In accordance with the powers granted to him, the Governor of the Transvaal issued a Proclamation in 1904 providing for administration and for dealing with the question of concessions. The laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of the Proclamation were applied to Swaziland *mutatis mutandis*. Courts were established with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the Transvaal, and an appeal was allowed from the decisions of the chiefs in civil matters to the Court of the Resident Magistrate.

The chiefs were otherwise confirmed in their civil jurisdiction over Natives subject to the exclusion of usages incompatible with the due exercise of His Majesty's power and jurisdiction, or clearly injurious to the welfare of the Natives, but were



excluded from criminal jurisdiction.

The Commission constituted under the Proclamation of 1904 to deal with the concessions examined those granting exclusive rights, except exclusive rights to land and minerals, with a view to their expropriation at their value prior to the beginning of the Boer War. The Commission reported in 1906 and the concessions, the subject of its report, were, with a few exceptions, expropriated. The Commission subsequently dealt with the question of the boundaries of land, mineral and grazing concessions, and under the concessions Partition Proclamation of 1907, which resulted from the Commission's report, land and grazing concessions suffered a deduction of one-third of their area for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of the Swazi. The remaining two-thirds were freed from occupation subject to the provision that for five years from the 1st July 1909, no Swazi actually resident on such land could be compelled to move therefrom, but after that period they could only continue to occupy such land on terms to be agreed between themselves and the concessionaire, these agreements being subject to confirmation by the Resident Commissioner.

The reversionary rights to land and mineral concessions were vested in the Crown in terms of the Swaziland Crown Lands and Minerals Order-in-Council of 1908 as amended by an Order-in-Council of 1910.

Proclamation No. 24 of 1913 provided simple and effective machinery for the removal of Swazi from concessions after the five year period had elapsed but, in fact, no large-scale movement of Swazi from the concessions took place. Those who wished to move did so voluntarily whilst the remainder made terms with the concessionaires and remained on the farms.

From 1914, when the landowner acquired full right to the land, agriculture on European holdings developed. Two large cotton plantations attracted British capital, and a non-profit making company, fostered by the Government, took over a considerable tract of country for the purpose of establishing selected European settlers as agriculturalists. The tobacco growing industry was encouraged and considerable sums of British capital were invested in the resuscitation of mining. Unfortunately the Great War, with its aftermath of financial stringencies, seriously limited the expansion of pioneer efforts in a new country. It was not until the visit of the Rt. Honourable L. S. Amery in 1927 that amenities, very essential for development, were provided from a vote of £60,000 granted by the Dominion Office, and from that date progress on European land has been marked.

Since the Concessions Partition Proclamation of 1907, fairly substantial areas have been purchased by the Swazi Nation, and some small farms by individual Africans. In addition, land has been purchased by the Native Land Settlement Scheme to which has been added certain Crown Land. At the end of 1957 rather more than half of Swaziland was available

for African occupation.

The Native Areas are distributed in thirty-five separate blocks scattered over the Territory, and the result is a patchwork of land in European and African occupation, while the Native Land Settlement Areas are for most part adjacent to the pre-existing Native Areas. This interspersion of European and African Areas, which resulted from the Grey-Coryndon sub-division of the country in 1909, while it has increased the difficulties of administering the Swazi and providing social services for them, has had the beneficial effect of increasing the understanding between the European and African races in a territory where their destinies are inextricably associated and has also accomplished much to encourage the imitative character of the African by influencing him to adopt improvements in housing, in the fertilising of his fields, and in his agricultural methods generally.

Mineral rights in Swaziland are held separately from the surface rights and in some cases the former are prior-dated to the latter and in others later-dated. The result has been that machinery, still unsatisfactory in many respects, has had to be devised to rationalise as far as possible the extremely complicated and intricate overlapping rights. A significant development was the promulgation of the Ancillary Rights Proclamation of 1950 which empowers the Resident Commissioner to cancel ancillary rights in certain cases, and this power has already been exercised in a case where the possession of ancillary rights by the owner of a mineral concession was holding up much needed development of surface rights. In 1953 a Mineral Development Commission was appointed to consider the whole field of mineral rights, legislation and development; its report, submitted in 1954, was released to the public and during 1955 was under consideration in conjunction with the European Advisory Council.

One of the most significant events which has occurred in the settlement of Swaziland, was the initiation by the Colonial Development Corporation in 1949 of a large scale forestry project in the highveld of the West of the Territory. It is worthy of note that this will be the largest single block of man-made forest in the world.

During the 1939/45 War a total of 3,836 Swazis served in the African Pioneer Corps with considerable distinction in the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the Italian theatres. They were mainly recruited in accordance with the traditional Swazi military system.



### Chapter III : Administration

By an Order-in-Council, dated 1st December 1906, the control of Swaziland was transferred from the Governor of the Transvaal to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. The High Commissioner issued a Proclamation in March 1907, providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary and District Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is vested with all such powers, authorities and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the Proclamation and other laws, or by the terms of his commission, subject to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

In 1921 an Advisory Council consisting of elected representatives of the Europeans in the Territory was established to advise the Administration on purely European affairs. Under a proclamation of 1949 the Council was reconstituted and received statutory recognition, the Territory being divided into ten electoral divisions (certain of whose boundaries were adjusted in 1955 on account of population changes) each electing one member of the Council. In addition to the elected members the Council consists of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner and six official members who, however, have no power to vote and who attend in an advisory capacity. Elections were held in 1949 and 1952. The full council generally meets twice a year, and a standing Committee consisting of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and four elected members appointed at the first session of the Council meets whenever necessary to consider matters of urgency. The residential qualification for voters was recently increased from two to five years.

The laws of the Transvaal were, as has already been stated, re-enacted *mutatis mutandis* and, except where modified by statute, the Roman-Dutch Common Law was put in force by the Proclamation. A special Court, now the High Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, was established together with Courts of District Commissioners with a limited jurisdiction. A Court of Appeal was established for the three High Commission Territories in 1955.

The Paramount Chief and other Chiefs were confirmed in their civil jurisdiction over Africans, subject to appeal to the Resident Commissioner, and later to the High Court. Provision was made for the Swaziland Deeds Office and the Surveyor-Generals Office to remain at Pretoria under the control of the officers responsible prior to the date of the Proclamation.

The traditional system of government among the Swazi people is that of a Paramount Chief (Ingwenyama which means lion), acting in conjunction with a Council. The Council is composed of the Chiefs and leading men of the Nation, but any adult Swazi has the right to take part in its discussions. There is also a smaller Council which functions in connection with matters of routine and which acts as a body of advisers to the Paramount Chief in personal and family matters.

In 1944 a Proclamation was issued by the High Commissioner recognising the Paramount Chief and Council as the Native Authority for the Territory, and investing the Native Authority with power to issue to Africans in Swaziland legally enforceable orders on a large number of subjects. Owing, however, to the fact that this Proclamation did not conform sufficiently to Native law and custom, it never had the support of the Paramount Chief, and as a consequence did not function satisfactorily. This Proclamation was repealed and replaced in 1950 in a form acceptable to the Paramount Chief and Council.

The Resident Commissioner has kept in close and constant touch with the somewhat exiguous and loosely formed committee of the Inner Council representing the Native Authority and meets the whole Council, which includes the Paramount Chief, as necessity arises, to discuss matters regarded as being too important to be dealt with by the Inner Council. A Standing Committee, consisting of a Chairman, a Secretary, a Clerk and six members, each representing one of the districts of the Territory has now been appointed. The members of the Committee are of considerable influence in the districts which they represent, and it is anticipated that the Committee will rationalise and bring continuity to the work which has hitherto been performed by members of the Inner Council.

The Paramount Chief and other Swazi Chiefs continued to exercise jurisdiction according to Swazi law and custom in all civil disputes in which Africans were concerned by virtue of Proclamation No. 4 of 1907 as amended. With Proclamation No. 80 of 1950 this jurisdiction was extended by the establishment of Swazi Courts with both civil and criminal jurisdiction over Africans. The system of Swazi Courts is fully described under the heading of Justice in Chapter IX of Part II.

A further step in the development of Native administration in Swaziland was the establishment of a Swazi National Treasury under Proclamation No. 81 of 1950. Until the establishment of this Treasury there was a Swazi National Fund under the control of the High Commissioner set up by Proclamation in 1910. This Fund was used primarily for the education of Africans in the Territory and its revenue consisted of small sums paid as rents for trading sites on Native Areas, etc. The Paramount Chief and Indhlovukazi (Queen Mother) were paid subsidies from Government funds and no other Chiefs received salaries or other grants. The Paramount Chief, Indhlovukazi, Chiefs and Swazi Administration Officers are now paid from the National Treasury, whose revenue is dependent on a proportion of Native tax together with all



Swazi Court fines and fees. A properly organised Native Administration is now emerging but time must elapse before it takes its final shape.

During 1954 the foundations of local government were laid with the appointment of tinkundla or district committees. These committees deal with questions and disputes which would normally be referred to the Paramount Chief. These committees, are providing an important point of contact in the districts between the Government and the people but, owing to the conservatism of some of the traditional chiefs, progress has not been so rapid as initial developments lead Government to expect.

The Eurafrican community of Swaziland is not formally represented to Government although some Eurafricans make use of elected members of the European Advisory Council, while others tend towards the Swazi in sympathy and outlook. There is, however, now evident a marked class consciousness amongst the Eurafrican Association which shows signs of being more effective and long lasting than its predecessors.

The Association has during the past year, raised with Government the question of Eurafrican representation on the European Advisory Council.

There are proclaimed townships at Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Stegi, Hlatikulu and Goedgegun. In each, an Urban Area Advisory Committee, which consists of certain officials and elected non-officials, functions under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner and advises on the administration and welfare of the township and surrounding urban area.

School Committees consisting of not less than five and not more than seven members may, in terms of the Swaziland Public Education Proclamation, 1943, be elected for any public European School in the Territory by parents who are resident in Swaziland and who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of the school. The Committees function under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner and their powers and duties are to bring to the notice of the Education Department any matter which concerns the welfare and efficiency of the school, while the Education Department may delegate further powers and duties to them.

The Proclamation also provides for the establishment of a School Board for the Territory consisting of members elected by each school committee and of other members appointed by the Resident Commissioner. The Board functions under the chairmanship of the Director of Education, and has power to advise the Resident Commissioner on all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in the Territory and on other educational matters affecting Europeans which may be referred to it by the Resident Commissioner.

A Board of Advice on Native Education has also been established and is representative of Mission Societies operating in Swaziland, the Native Authority, the Teachers' Association and of Government. The Board advises the the Resident Commissioner on matters concerning Native Education in the

Territory. In some districts District Education Committees have been established but are purely advisory in capacity.

### Chapter IV : Weights and Measures

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use :-

#### Dry Measure:

1 ton (short)	=	2000 lbs.
1 ton (long)	=	2240 lbs.

#### Liquid Measure:

1 leaguer	=	126½ English gallons.
1 pipe	=	91½ " "
1 aum	=	31⅓ " "
1 anker	=	7½ " "

#### Linear Measure: (for land only)

12 Cape inches	=	1 Cape foot.
12 Cape feet	=	1 Cape rood.
	=	12.396 English feet.
1,000 Cape feet	=	1,033 English feet.
	=	314.855 metres.
1,000 yards	=	914 metres.
1,000 metres	=	1,093.62 yards.

#### Square Measure: (for land only)

144 Cape sq.feet	=	1 Cape sq. rood.
600 Cape sq.roods	=	1 morgen.
	=	2.11654 English acres.
	=	10,244 square yards.



## *Chapter V : Reading List*

### GENERAL

- Arnheim, Miss J.  
Swaziland Bibliography, University of Cape Town  
School of Librarianship, 1950.
- Barnes, L.  
The New Boer War, London, Hogarth, 1932.
- David, Alexander  
Umbandine, A Romance of Swaziland, London, Unwin,  
1898.
- Doveton, Dorothy M.  
The Human Geography of Swaziland, London, Philip, 1937.
- Hailey, Lord  
An African Survey, London, O.U.P. 1938.
- Kuper, Hilda  
The Uniform of Colour; A study of White-Black relation-  
ships in Swaziland, Witwatersrand University Press 1948.
- Miller, A.  
Mamisa—The Swazi Warrior.
- Watts, C.C.  
Dawn in Swaziland, London. The Society for the Propaga-  
tion of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1922.

### ETHNOGRAPHY

- Kuper, Hilda  
(i) An African Aristocracy: Rank among the Swazi,  
Oxford, 1947.  
(ii) The Swazi: An Ethnographic survey of the Natives of  
Swaziland. International African Institute, London,  
1952.
- Marwick, Brian A.  
An Ethnographic Account of the Natives of the Swaziland  
Protectorate, Cambridge, 1940.

### GEOLOGY

- South African Mining Engineering Journal  
Swaziland Mineral Resources: Possibilities in the Future.  
South African Mining Engineering Journal, 57, (1) pp.  
71-73 March 23rd. 1946.

- Hunter, D. R.  
 "The geology, petrology and classification of the Swaziland granites and gneisses".  
 Transactions Geol. Soc. S.A., Vol. LX, 1957.
- Way, H. J. R.  
 (i) "The Archaean of Swaziland"  
 Competes Rendus XIXth. International Geological Congress, Algiers, 1952.  
 (ii) "Radiometric survey as an aid to the geological mapping of the ancient systems of Swaziland".  
 Southern Regional Committee for Geology, C.C.T.A., Salisbury, 1955.  
 (iii) "Major Swaziland Structures"  
 East-Central and Southern Regional Committees for Geology, C.C.T.A., Tananarive, 1957.

#### HISTORY

- Agar Hamilton, J.A.I.  
 The South African Protectorates. Journal African Society, London, Volume 29 (1928/30), pp. 12-26.
- MacMillan, W.M.  
 The Protectorates, Cambridge History of the British Empire, Volume 8, pp. 671-675.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Police.  
 Annual Report of the Controller of Posts and Telegraphs.  
 Annual Report of the Department of Education.  
 Annual Report of the Department of Geological Survey and Mines.  
 Annual Medical and Sanitary Report.  
 Annual Report of the Judicial Department.  
 Annual Report of the Natural Resources Board.  
 Annual Report of the Public Works Department.  
 Eight Year Development plan covering the period 1st. April, 1948—31st March, 1956.  
 Policy and Plans for the Immediate and Post-War Development of Animal Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, 1944.  
 Report of the Detailed Decisions of the Swaziland Concessions Commission, 1908, Government Printer, Pretoria.  
 Report on the Feasibility of a Cold Storage Plant and Abattoir in Swaziland, and its effect on the Cattle Industry of Swaziland, Professor C. S. Richards, 1946.  
 Soil Erosion and the Conservation of Soil and water in Swaziland, 1944.



- Special Report No. 1 of the Geological Survey Department:  
The Haematite Deposits, Mineral Concession No. 41, North  
Western Swaziland — A. T. M. Mehliiss, 1946.
- Special Report No. 2 of the Geological Survey Department.  
Mineral Ownership as affecting Mineral Development in  
Swaziland—H. J. R. Way, 1949.
- Special Report No. 3 of the Geological Survey Department  
The Bomvu Ridge Haematite Deposits—D. N. Davies and  
J. G. Urie, 1956.
- Swaziland Development—V. Liversage, H.M.S.O., 1948.
- The Cattle of the Swazi—Mpisi Series 1—D.E. Faulkner.
- The Cattle of the Swazi—Mpisi Series II, III and IV—W. G.  
Barnard.
- Native Administration in the British African Territories (Part  
V—The High Commission Territories) — Lord Hailey,  
H.M.S.O. 1953.
- Swaziland Census Report, 1956.

## TABLE OF APPENDICES

*Page*

<i>Appendix I</i>	EXPENDITURE ON COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES DURING THE YEAR 1957/58 . . . . .	78
<i>Appendix II</i>	AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES . . . . .	80
<i>Appendix III</i>	COMPARATIVE VALUES OF IMPORTS FOR 1957 AND 1958 . . . . .	80
<i>Appendix IV</i>	COMPARATIVE VALUES OF EXPORTS FOR 1957 AND 1958 . . . . .	82
<i>Appendix V</i>	MINERAL PRODUCTION FOR 1958 . . . . .	83
<i>Appendix VI</i>	RETURN OF CASES REPORTED AND HOW DISPOSED OF . . . . .	84
<i>Appendix VII</i>	RETURN OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST . . . . .	86
<i>Appendix VIII</i>	JUVENILES (under 19) PROCEEDED AGAINST . . . . .	88
<i>Appendix IX</i>	MEDICAL STATISTICS . . . . .	89
<i>Appendix X</i>	EDUCATION STATISTICS . . . . .	90



## Appendix I

## Expenditure on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes during the year 1957/58

Commence- ment	Scheme No.	Title	Expenditure (£)			
			Total	C.D.W. Assistance	Local Funds	Local Revenue
In progress	D.1085	Extensions, Mbabane/Hlatikulu Hosp.	108	374	—	482
Closed	D.1725	Imp. of Road Communications	4,761	4,761	—	—
"	D.1854	Colonial Scholarship	300	150	150	—
"	D.2044	Hydro-Elec. & Mineral Survey	11	27	—	—
In progress	D.2043	Mineral Development Commission	27	11	—	—
"	D.2291	Imp. of Road Communications	7,953	3,976	3,977	—
"	D.2486	African & Eurafican Schools	2,899	2,899	—	—
"	D.2554	Botanical Survey	1,387	1,387	—	—
"	D.2574	Geological Survey	18,841	10,155	8,543	143
"	D.2582	Rural Dev. & Soil Conservation	30,857	12,690	15,485	2,682
"	D.2583	Agric. Education & Extension	30,043	18,937	10,573	533
"	D.2584	Grazing Control and Livestock Imp.	18,929	11,091	1,734	6,104
"	D.2713	Anti Malaria & Pub. Health	9,524	5,205	4,319	—
"	D.2714	African Primary Education	9,161	6,337	2,824	—
"	D.2715	Leper Settlement	1,594	810	784	—
"	D.2722	Mbabane Trades School	7,541	4,663	955	1,923
"	D.2754	Swazi National Schools	3,500	1,750	1,750	—
"	D.2782	Hlatikulu Hospital	20,567	20,567	—	—
"	D.2836	European Education	15,037	13,887	1,150	—
"	R.834	Soil Survey	2,131	2,131	—	—
"	D.2711	T.B. Block, Mbabane	4,520	4,520	—	—
In progress	D.2712	Pigg's Peak Hospital	2,017	2,017	—	—
"	D.2732	Roads Survey	3,024	3,024	—	—
"	D.2755	Hydro Electric & Mineral Survey	1,723	—	—	1,723
Closed	D.2908	Railway Survey	8,580	8,580	—	—
In progress	D.2985	Power Survey	2,189	2,189	—	—
"	D.2999	Gollet/Lukula Road	96,101	74,959	21,142	—
"	D.3000	Pigg's Peak Ngonini Road	4,529	3,533	996	—

# Appendix I—continued

## Expenditure on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes during the year 1957/58

Commence- ment	Scheme No.	Title	Expenditure (£)		
			Total	C.D.W. Assistance	Local Funds Revenue
In progress	D.3001	Bridges & Deviations. Oshoek/Bremersdorp	26.521	20.421	6.100
"	D.3002	Bridges, Umluluzi/Komati rivers	1,324	1,033	291
"	D.3003	Purchase of Plant, Roads/Bridges Imp.	28,994	22,905	6,089
"	D.3004	Communications, Pigg's Peak area	17,611	13,737	3,874
"	D.3005	Communications, S.I.S.-Border Gate	33,729	25,971	7,758
Initiated	D.3190	Malkerns/Mankaiana Road Survey	2,769	1,846	923
"	R.661	Land Holding & Usage	1,521	1,521	—
"	D.3191	Motjane/Ezulwini Road	11,846	9,477	2,369
"	R.873	Agricultural Research	2,137	1,923	214
			424,784	309,194	102,000
					13,590



## Appendix II

*Average Rates of Wages*

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Wage (£ a year)</i>	
Farm Assistants (E)	600	Q.
Farm Labourers (A)	36	R.Q.
Foresters (E)	650	Q.
Forest Foreman (E)	480	Q.
Forest Labourers (A)	45	R.Q.
Mine Labourers (A)	51	R.Q.
Stock Inspectors (E) Scale: 500—870		C.
Cattle Guards (A) " 96—195		C.
Store Assistant (E)	500	Q.
Store Assistant (A)	90	Q.
Domestic Servants (A)	40	R.Q.
Road Foremen (E)	600	C.
Artisans (E)	550	T.C.

(A) = Africans; (E) = Europeans;  
 C = Plus C.O.L.A. for Govt. employees; Q = Plus Free quarters;  
 R = Plus free rations.  
 T = Eighty per cent of artisans  
 employed by Government  
 are now accommodated  
 in temporary housing.

## Appendix III

*Comparative values of Imports for 1957 and 1958*

	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
	£	£
Kaffir Corn . . . . .	18,818	15,678
Mealies . . . . .	3,614	1,290
Samp (crushed mealies) . . . . .	19,500	531
Mealie Meal . . . . .	48,979	13,716
Wheat . . . . .	697	—
Wheat Meal . . . . .	3,453	1,191
Bran . . . . .	2,055	2,284
Sugar . . . . .	123,371	105,206
Flour . . . . .	42,859	40,620
Salt . . . . .	15,716	9,453

Bread	14,420	15,764
Fish (fresh & cured)	1,055	1,778
Fruit (various varieties)	1,422	1,091
Cattle	16,410	22,285
Sheep	877	3,500
Horses	25	125
Pigs	156	80
Poultry	501	686
Mules	100	175
Vehicles—Carts	1,492	600
Wagons	100	—
Motor Cars	82,451	60,781
Motor Cycles	755	224
Motor Trucks	181,333	123,130
Bicycles—Pedal	10,413	14,595
Trailers	10,317	7,224
Tractors	128,137	11,187
Graders	45,000	11,727
Scrapers	48,000	—
Groceries	153,835	306,902
General Merchandise	740,736	616,034
Cigarettes & Tobacco	128,540	83,248
Timber & Building Material	139,286	169,107
Cement	65,011	65,200
Coal	37,236	47,041
Patent Medicines	17,870	21,622
Petrol	99,692	101,300
Oil & Grease	39,031	45,665
Paraffin	28,148	42,603
Motor Spares etc.	130,558	179,215
Fertilizers	29,563	37,606
Beer	23,631	19,023
Spirituous Beverages	32,073	53,097
Eggs	2,000	3,080
Vegetables	9,986	8,821
Mining Stores	220,829	205,615
Telephone Equipment	15,208	31,215
Agricultural Machinery & Implements	28,716	22,920
Bulldozers	70,630	68,425
Potatoes	4,936	5,925
Tomatoes	1,603	2,300
Butterfat	10,016	10,685
Other Articles	357,699	550,420
	<hr/> £3,208,859 <hr/>	<hr/> £3,161,990 <hr/>



## Appendix IV

*Comparative values of Exports for 1957 and 1958*

	1957	1958
	£	£
Slaughter Stock . . . . .	413,460	333,088
Poultry . . . . .	158	58
Hides and Skins . . . . .	22,485	160,207
Wool . . . . .	4,515	4,433
Butter Fat . . . . .	4,725	3,433
Bonemeal, Bones & Horn . . . . .	1,373	5,500
Groundnuts . . . . .	500	3,150
Tung Oil . . . . .	12,500	1,600
Seed Cotton . . . . .	227,392	178,027
Butter . . . . .	85,207	74,620
Tobacco . . . . .	31,356	81,543
Tomatoes . . . . .	2,700	667
Potatoes . . . . .	16,000	2,980
Fruits . . . . .	50,000	93,000
(includes Citrus, Bananas, Avocados Granadillas and Edible Nuts)		
Pineapples . . . . .	134,935	85,000
Beans and Oil Seeds . . . . .	14,000	14,000
Rice, Paddi. . . . .	250,000	225,000
Kaffir Corn . . . . .	8,550	3,000
Patulite . . . . .	370,955	454,257
Wattle Bark . . . . .	2,869	16,384
Chrysotile Asbestos . . . . .	2,437,324	2,130,952
Metallic Tin . . . . .	18,283	11,250
Barytes . . . . .	3,177	3,715
Diaspore . . . . .	1,127	4,493
Pyrophyllite . . . . .	85	156
Gold . . . . .	86	—
Yttrotantalite . . . . .	2,141	—
	£ 4,115,903	£ 3,891,513

# Appendix V

## Mineral Production for 1958

	1957		1958		Increase		Decrease		Price Range	
	Short Tons	£	Short Tons	£	Short Tons	£	Short Tons	£		£
Chrysotile Asbestos . . . .	30,726.75	2,437,917	25,260.87	2,130,952	—	—	5,465.88	306,965	£12 —	£160
Metallic Tin . . . . .	27.55	18,283	16.50	10,777	—	—	11.05	7,506	£720—	£750
Yttrotantalite . . . . .	16.46	2,141	—	—	—	—	16.46	2,141	—	—
Barytes . . . . .	350.50	3,177	479.14	3,715	128.64	538	—	—	£8 —	£10
Diaspore . . . . .	252.00	1,127	940.39	4,493	688.39	3,366	—	—	£4.15.0	
Pyrophyllite . . . . .	22.40	85	156.24	555	133.84	470	—	—	£2. 5.0	
Fine ozs.							Fine ozs.			
Gold . . . . .	7.05	86	—	—	—	—	7.05	86	—	—
Total Value . . . . .		2,462,816		2,150,492		4,374		316,698		



## Appendix VI

Return of cases reported and how disposed of

Year ending 31st December, 1958

OFFENCES:-	DISPOSAL						
	Accumulative Total for period	Swazi Court	Sent for Trial	False on Enquiry	Withdrawn	Complaint due to mistake of law or fact	Undetected Pending Invest- igation or Trial
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>							
Against Public Order . . . . .	31	14	15	1	1		
Perjury . . . . .	4		3		1		
Contempt of Court . . . . .	46	27	17		2		
Attempting to defeat or obstruct the Course of Justice	78	54	17		2		4
Escaping . . . . .	111	24	50		4		24
<i>Against Public Morality</i>							
Rape . . . . .	52		17	4	6		22
Assault w/i to commit Rape .	14	3	8	1	1		1
Indecent Assault . . . . .	67	37	21	3	2		4
Unnatural Offences . . . . .	16	13	2				1
Abortion . . . . .	5	3	1	1			
<i>Against Statute</i>							
Murder . . . . .	52		10		1		41
Culpable Homicide . . . . .	34		30	1	1		2
Assault w/i to Murder . . . . .	9		2		3		3
Assault w/i to do G.B.H. . . . .	497	350	83	8	11		34
Aggravated Assault . . . . .	1	1					
Assault Common . . . . .	2,052	1,485	272	26	104	11	119
Abduction . . . . .	19	12	4	2	1		
Robbery . . . . .	23	12	5	2			
Extortion . . . . .	2	1			1		3
Childstealing . . . . .	1	1					
Manstealing . . . . .	9	3	6				

# Appendix VI—continued

## Return of cases reported and how disposed of

Year ending 31st December, 1958

Appendices

85

OFFENCES:-	DISPOSAL						
	Accumulative Total for period	Swazi Court	Sent for Trial	False on Enquiry	Withdrawn	Complaint due to mistake of law or fact	Undetected Pending Invest- igation or Trial
<i>Against Property</i>							
Housebreaking and Theft . . . . .	577	152	129	17	14	4	129
Stock Theft . . . . .	301	95	83	37	10	3	38
Falsitas . . . . .	72	35	11	6	6	2	9
Theft Common . . . . .	2,051	678	537	82	113	27	359
Arson . . . . .	73	43	2	3	3		13
Malicious Injury to Property . . . . .	191	103	34	11	10	1	24
Forgery and Uttering . . . . .	15		11	1	1		
Receiving Stolen Property . . . . .	27	13	8		2		4
Other . . . . .	38	11	14	6	3		2
<i>Against the Person</i>							
Girls and Mentally Defective							
Women's Protection Laws . . . . .	37	1	28	2			6
Protection of Game . . . . .	462	127	290	9	8	1	12
Habit Forming Drugs Proc. . . . .	369	13	339	2	4	1	5
Liquor Licence Proc. . . . .	1,043	526	484	1	11	3	18
Grass Burning Proc. . . . .	244	43	69	16	37	1	17
Motor Vehicle Proc. & Regs. . . . .	291		234	5	26	3	20
Urban Area Regs. . . . .	63	25	25	3	4	1	4
Gambling . . . . .	14		14				
Stock Disease Regs. . . . .	730	37	612	11	39		31
African Labour Laws. . . . .	127		79	4	18		17
Revenue Licence Laws . . . . .	58		40	1	12		5
African Tax Laws . . . . .	1,252	920	240	30	32		22
Income & Poll Tax Offences	66		38		28		
Other . . . . .	2,268	157	1,896	56	80	10	59
TOTALS . . . . .	13,492	5,019	5,780	352	602	68	929



# Appendix VII

## Return of persons proceeded against

86

Swaziland : 1958

Year ending 31st December, 1958

	Total persons arrested or summoned to court	Swazi Court	Dead or insane	Nolle prosecute or discharged	Acquitted or discharged	CONVICTED										
						Total		Death	Imprisonment		Fine		Corporal P/ment	Bound over or otherwise disposed of		
						M	F		M	F	M	F			M	F
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>																
Against Public Order . . . . .	61	16	1		2	42			5		36		1			
Perjury . . . . .	3					3			1		2					
Contempt of Court . . . . .	49	32		2	2	13			3		7			3		
Attempting to defeat or obstruct the Course of Justice	83	63		1	5	12	2		8	2	3		1			
Escaping . . . . .	80	25		3		51	1		38	1	5		2	6		
<i>Against Public Morality</i>																
Rape . . . . .	21			4	7	10			9					1		
Assault w/i to commit Rape	12	3		1	1	7			5		1					
Indecent Assault . . . . .	68	43		5	6	14			6		8					
Unnatural Offences . . . . .	15	13				1	1			1						
Abortion . . . . .	4	3													1	
<i>Against the Person</i>																
Murder . . . . .	17					3		1	1							
Culpable Homicide . . . . .	36			2	12	29	1		27	1	2			1		
Assault w/i to Murder . . . . .	3			1	6	2			2							
Assault w/i to do G.B.H. . . . .	491	391	1	5	6	85	3		32		48	3		3		2
Aggravated Assault . . . . .	1	1														
Assault Common . . . . .	2,106	1,730	2	54	45	252	23		37	2	199	20		7		16
Abduction . . . . .	20	15			1	4			4							
Robbery . . . . .	19	14				5			5							
Extortion . . . . .	1	1														
Childstealing . . . . .	1	1														
Manstealing . . . . .	9	3				6			4		2					

OFFENCES:-

	Total persons arrested or summoned to court	Swazi Court	Dead or insane	Nolle prosequi	Acquitted or discharged	CONVICTED										Bound over or otherwise disposed of
						Total		Death		Imprisonment		Fine		Corporal P/ment		
						M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	
OFFENCES:-																
<i>Against Property</i>																
Housebreaking & Theft	343	159		9	17	151	7			72	5	55	1	21	3	1
Stock Theft	273	136		4	14	102	17			75	12	15	2	11	1	3
Falsitas	55	39		2	2	11	1			2		9				
Theft Common	1,469	729		74	81	489	96			150	15	257	76	74	8	5
Arson	47	45			1	1						1				
Malicious Injury to Property	155	112		11	3	24	5			5	2	11	3	7		
Forgery & Uttering	14			2	1	11				9				2	1	
Receiving Stolen Property	25	13			4	5	3			1		4	3			
Other	25	11		1		10	3			1	1	7	1		2	1
<i>Against Statute</i>																
Girls' & Mentally Defective	33	1	1			31				20		7		4		
Women's Protection Laws																
Protection of Game	496	154		9	44	287	2			74	1	198		9	6	1
Habit Forming Drugs Proc.	370	13		4	11	339	3			67	1	256	2	10	6	
Liquor Licence Proc.	1,068	542		5	18	155	348			17	49	137	297	1		2
Grass Burning Proc.	179	58		32	15	63	11			11	5	31	3	20	1	3
Motor Vehicle Proc. & Regs.	255			21	9	216	9			4		205	9	4	3	
Urban Area Regs.	60	25		5	3	20	7					20	7			
Gambling	21				4	17						17				
Stock Disease Regs.	808	1		24	32	692	59			1		685	58		6	1
African Labour Laws	81			3		75				8		61			6	
Revenue Licence Laws	44			5	3	35	1			1		34	1			
African Tax Laws	1,188	938		12	23	215				9		160			46	
Income & Poll Tax Offences	60			22	1	37						37				
Other	2,241	173		74	46	1,852	96			51	3	1,754	90	9	38	3
TOTALS	12,410	5,503	5	397	428	5,377	700	1		749	101	4,284	578	194	149	21



## Appendix VIII

*Juveniles (under 19) proceeded against**Year ending 31st December, 1958*

OFFENCES:	Total		Imprisonment		Fine		Corporal punishment		Bound over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>										
Contempt of Court . . . . .	3						3			
Escaping . . . . .	6						6			
<i>Against Public Morality</i>										
Rape . . . . .	1						1			
Assault w/i to commit Rape . . . . .	1						1			
<i>Against the person</i>										
Murder . . . . .	1						1			
Assault w/i to do G.B.H. . . . .	3						3			
Assault Common . . . . .	10				2		7		1	
<i>Against Property</i>										
Housebreaking & Theft . . . . .	56	2	1	1	32		21		2	1
Stock Theft . . . . .	10						10			
Theft Common . . . . .	86	5	3	2	8	3	73		2	
Malicious Injury to Property . . . . .	8		1				7			
Forgery & Uttering . . . . .	2						2			
<i>Against Statute</i>										
Girls & Mentally Defective Women's Protection Laws . . . . .	4		1				3			
Protection of Game . . . . .	12				1		8		3	
Habit Forming Drugs Proc. . . . .	11				1		10			
Liquor Licence Proc. . . . .	1	3				2	1			1
Grass Burning Proc. . . . .	20	3				1	20			2
Motor Vehicle Proc. and Regs. . . . .	4						4			
Other . . . . .	100	14	1		85	14	9		5	
<b>TOTALS</b> . . . . .	<b>339</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>190</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>

## Appendix IX

### *Expenditure on Public Health for the year ending 31st. March 1958*

(a)	Recurrent Expenditure . . . . .	£107,472	
(b)	Capital Expenditure . . . . .	£30,129	
(c)	Expenditure for work carried out by other than Public Health Department, including sanitation		Figures not available
(d)	Proportion of Public Health Ex- penditure to total expenditure of the Territory (excluding financial assistance from the Metropolitan Government) . . . .	9.12%	
(e)	Financial Assistance from Metro- politan Government . . . . .	£33,120	
(f)	Expenditure of Missionary and Philanthropic Institutions		Figures not available

### *Hospitals, Health Centres Etc.*

#### *1. Hospitals*

#### *Beds*

(a)	General Hospitals		
(i)	Government . . . . .	4	152,90,16,16
(ii)	Mission . . . . .	3	140, 45, 34
(b)	Cottage Hospitals . . . . .	—	—

#### *2. Dispensaries*

(a)	Exclusively for Out-patients		
(i)	Government . . . . .	10	
(ii)	Mission . . . . .	2	
(b)	Having beds for lighter cases:		
(i)	Mission . . . . .	8	20

#### *3. Specialised Units*

	<i>In General Hospitals</i>	<i>In Dis- pensary</i>	<i>As Seper- ate unit</i>
(a)	Maternity and Child Welfare and V.D. Clinics held at all hospitals and dispensaries.		
(b)			
(c)	—	—	—
(d)	—	—	One
(e)	—	—	—
(f)	—	—	One



*Medical Personnel in Posts on 31st. December 1958*

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Private</i>
Registered Physicians .	8	5	10
Licensed Physicians . .	—	4	—
Medical Assistants . .	4	—	—
Registered Nurses . .	20	16	3
Licensed Nurses . . .	55	22	—
Probationer Nurses . .	—	41	—
Pharmacists . . . . .	2	—	2
Radiographers . . . . .	1	—	1
Laboratory Technicians	1	—	—
Laboratory Assistants .	2	1	1

## Appendix X

*Expenditure on Education for Calendar year 1958**I African Education*

## (i) RECURRENT

*(a) From Metropolitan and Local Government Funds*

Primary and Secondary Schools .	£68,295
Vocational and Teacher Training	13,376
Board and Lodging . . . . .	1,400
Bursaries and Scholarships . . .	1,404
Other Recurrent (including travelling and inspection) .	11,508

Total Gross Recurrent . . . .	£95,983
Less Revenue from Fees . . .	663

Total Net Recurrent

£95,320

*(b) From Local Authority Funds (Swazi National Treasury)*

Primary and Secondary Schools .	£14,564
Board and Lodging . . . . .	2,480
Other Recurrent . . . . .	1,773

Total Gross Recurrent . . . .	£16,337
Less Revenue from Fees . . .	2,714

Total Net Revenue

£13,623

(c) *By Voluntary Agencies*

Primary and Secondary Schools . . .	£ 9,350	£ 9,350
Total Recurrent Expenditure		<u>£118,293</u>

(ii) CAPITAL

Metropolitan and Local Government Funds . . . . .	£ 4,238	
Local Authority Funds . . . . .	6,135	
Voluntary Agencies . . . . .	17,426	
Total Capital Expenditure		<u>£27,799</u>

*II European Education*

(i) RECURRENT

(a) *From Metropolitan and Local Government Funds*

Primary and Secondary Schools . . .	£53,022	
Board and Lodging . . . . .	24,643	
Education Allowances and Loans . . .	7,695	
Other Recurrent Costs . . . . .	2,874	
Total Gross Recurrent . . . . .	£88,207	
Less Revenue from Fees . . . . .	29,557	
Total Net Recurrent Expenditure		<u>£58,650</u>

(ii) CAPITAL

(a) From Metropolitan and Local Government Funds . . .	£ 1,460	
(b) From Loan Estimates . . . . .	21,000	
Total Capital Expenditure		<u>£22,460</u>

*III Eurafriean Education*

(i) RECURRENT

*From Metropolitan and Local Government Funds*

Primary and Secondary Schools . . .	£ 5,054	
Hostel Subsidies . . . . .	960	
Boarding Bursaries . . . . .	599	
Other Recurrent Expenditure . . . . .	540	
Total Recurrent Expenditure		<u>£7,173</u>

(ii) CAPITAL

From Metropolitan and Local Government Funds		<u>£500</u>
--	--	-------------



*Enrolment at Last Quarter of 1958**(1) African Schools*

	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	ENROLMENT			Total
			Primary	Second- ary	Technical and Voca- tional	
Government Schools	19	105	3 199	91	87	3,377
National Schools	3	24	640	120	—	760
Tribal Schools	37	48	2,588	—	—	2,588
Mission Schools - Aided	128	528	17,672	444	57	18,173
Mission Schools - Unaided	95	123	4,312	—	—	4,312
TOTAL	282	833	28,411	655	144	29,210

*(2) European Schools*

	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	ENROLMENT		
			Primary	Secondary	Total
Government Main- tained	8	60	902	180	1,082
Private	1	8	113	27	140
TOTAL	9	68	1,015	207	1,222

*(3) Eurafican Schools*

	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	ENROLMENT		
			Primary	Second- ary	Technical and Voca- tional
Government Aided	5	40	469	40	14
					523

# SWAZILAND

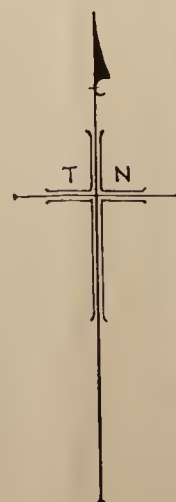


1:500,000

A horizontal scale bar with markings at 10, 5, 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50.

Scale of Miles

- — — Approximate Boundaries of Geographical Regions  
 A Between Highveld and Middleveld  
 B Between Middleveld and Lowveld  
 C Between Lowveld and Lubombo  
 ~~~~~ Rivers  
 Δ Hill and Mountain Summits
- — — International Frontiers  
 ~~~~~ Roads with mileages  
 ~~~~~ Railways  
 ● ● ● Settlements (6 District headquarters in CAPITAL letters)  
 ⊙ Present Swazi Royal Villages  
 ~~~~~ Approximate site of old Swazi Capital in the South
- [Diagram of Swazi Nation Areas and Crown Land]
- Swazi Nation Areas (23 Million Acres) and Crown Land (10.1 Million Acres)  
 Individual Tenure Holdings, mainly European-owned (1.5 Million Acres)







*Other Publications in the Series*

**ANNUAL REPORTS**

|              |             |              |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| BASUTOLAND   | GIBRALTAR   | NYASALAND    |
| BECHUANALAND | HONG KONG   | SARAWAK      |
| PROTECTORATE | JAMAICA     | SIERRA LEONE |
| BR. GUIANA   | KENYA       | SINGAPORE    |
| BR. HONDURAS | MAURITIUS   | SWAZILAND    |
| BRUNEI       | NIGERIA     | TRINIDAD     |
| CYPRUS       | N. BORNEO   | UGANDA       |
| FIJI         | N. RHODESIA |              |

**BIENNIAL REPORTS**

|                 |                 |             |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| ADEN            | FALKLAND IS.    | ST. HELENA  |
| ANTIGUA         | GAMBIA          | ST. LUCIA   |
| BAHAMAS         | GILBERT AND     | ST. VINCENT |
| BARBADOS        | ELLICE IS.      | SEYCHELLES  |
| BERMUDA         | GRENADA         | SOMALILAND  |
| BR. SOLOMON IS. | MONTSERRAT      | TONGA       |
| BR. VIRGIN IS.  | NEW HEBRIDES    | TURKS AND   |
| CAYMAN IS.      | ST. KITTS-NEVIS | CAICOS IS.  |
| DOMINICA        | -ANGUILLA       | ZANZIBAR    |

A standing order for selected Reports or for the complete series will be accepted by any one of the Bookshops of H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses overleaf. A deposit of £9 (nine pounds) should accompany standing orders for the complete series.

*Orders may also be placed through any bookseller*





© *Crown copyright* 1960

Published for the Commonwealth Relations Office by  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased from  
York House, Kingsway, London W.C.2  
423 Oxford Street, London W.1  
13A Castle Street, Edinburgh 2  
109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff  
39 King Street, Manchester 2  
Tower Lane, Bristol 1  
2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3  
80 Chichester Street, Belfast 1  
or through any bookseller

S.O. Code No. 5